SOUTHERN
TEXTILE BULLETIN

VOL. 34 CHARLOTTE, N. C., THURSDAY, AUGUST 30, 1928 NUMBER 27

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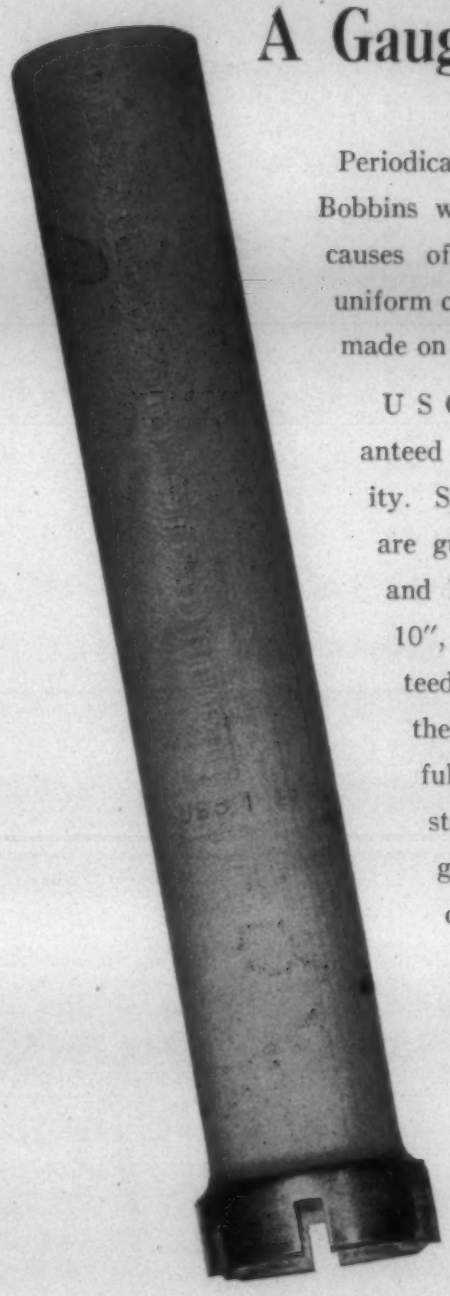
Every Carder Should Have

A Gauge Like This



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SOUTHERN TEXTILE BULLETIN

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VOL. 34 CHARLOTTE, N. C., THURSDAY, AUGUST 30, 1928 NUMBER 27

*Processing Cotton Pile Fabrics**

By Thomas J. Nuckolls, Piedmont Plush Mills, Greenville, S. C.

PROCESSING of cotton pile fabrics is a comparatively new industry in the South today. In my paper I intend to give a brief outline of its manufacture, starting with the weaving and going through to the finished product. I do hope that the subject will be of interest to everyone here. Due to the brief time I will touch only lightly on the weaving and finishing of this fabric and put greater stress on the dyeing, in which we are all mostly interested.

History of Pile Fabrics.

Pile fabric originated in China a thousand or more years ago. It was woven by hand, the filling making the pile. This was done by flat wires or wood laying in the loom warp-ways, the filling passing over these wires and the warp binding same. After the goods were woven the loops were then cut by a knife, making the pile. These goods were called Oriental rugs, with which we are all so familiar. The Persians then copied the Chinese invention, making rugs out of very fine yarn. This manufacturing process passed on to the Armenians, and later to the Syrians. When the Turks captured Asia they took this invention from the inhabitants and made Oriental rugs of fine Angoria hair that are known the world over. The Turks monopolized the Oriental rug market for many years.

During one of the early wars between England and Turkey a textile engineer in the British Army copied this loom and took it back with him to England. This Turkish hand loom was converted into a power loom, using very small wires running the filling way. This wire would pull out automatically at every pick, leaving very fine loops on the face of the carpet, which afterwards became known as Brussel carpets or rugs. A loom of this kind was used for a number of years until a man by the name of Wilton took it over. He placed a small knite on the end of each round wire; as these knives were drawn out from under the loops, the loops were cut, thereby making the pile. This rug became known as the Wilton rug, with which we are all familiar.

The loom was then transformed, using finer reeds and heddles, finer yarn and wires running warp-ways. The filling going over the fine wires running warp-ways left the goods covered with small loops. The goods were then placed on a table and the loops cut open the warp-way by means of a very fine knife and guide. This material having a fine pile on the face was known as velvet. As production was very slow, an English engineer invented a loom to weave two pieces of goods at one time, using one shuttle. The shuttle would rise and fall for each piece individually, using two warps, one for the binder and one for the pile. The goods were taken from the loom and put in a splitting machine, which cut the yarn in the middle, leaving two pieces of cloth. This type of weaving went on for many years till the double shuttle loom came in and eliminated the rise and fall of single shuttle. This double shuttle sped up production quite a bit, but the goods still had to be cut by a splitting machine, as stated above.

Today Crompton & Knowles have a loom which eliminates this hand cutting by cutting on the loom itself as fast as the goods are woven. These goods as now woven are known to the trade as plush.

The gray goods are taken from the loom in 50-yard double cuts and carried to the inspection table where all imperfections are sewed in by the menders. The gray is now carried to the dusting machine and from there to the gray shears where the pile is sheared down even. The goods are now ready for the dyehouse.

The Dyeing of Pile Fabrics.

Six, eight, or whatever number of pieces may constitute a load to be dyed are now picked from gray stock, getting the same length in each piece if possible. These pieces are accurately weighed and load numbered according to that particular dye kettle in which it is to be dyed. This weight and kettle number are recorded and sent to the laboratory for use in figuring dyestuff for the load in that particular kettle. Each batch must be weighed, drugs figured, dyeing carried and shade matched independent of any and all other dyeings.

The type of machine in which the dyeing is to be carried out must be figured in on the formula. Each machine has its own characteristics and these must be found out and accurately recorded from past experence with same.

Some of the major factors that are of such vital importance to know are these: the time taken to load machine, to fill the machine with required amount of water, heat this water to required temperature, cool this load down, empty this kettle of water and the unloading of the machine. The speed of machine must be constant, and at such as give best results. The creels must be correctly placed above the kettle. These factors are essential in order that you may display the utmost accuracy in matching and secure the best results in the finished product.

The gray goods constituting the load are placed in the machine, going around the creel and support roll, folding gracefully in the kettle box. Each piece has its own path to travel and is kept in that path by guide pins at top of kettle. When the kettle is loaded and in operation each piece has a tendency to support the other, thereby helping each to travel in its own path throughout the complete circuit. The kettle is now filled with water to a point where the goods are properly immersed to a sufficient volume to attain a thorough boil off. On wetting the goods out, the proper boil-out compounds are now added after being thoroughly dissolved and strained. The steam is turned on and the liquor is brought up to the boil-out temperature that is required for that particular grade of goods being processed. This temperature is held until the goods have received a thorough scouring. Right here is one of the most important steps in processing a beautiful piece of piece-dyed plush. The handling of the goods, temperature, water and boil-out material at this stage of the work cannot be given too much consideration. The oils and alkalies used in boiling out the goods must be soluble and free from any sticky substance that might affect the pile.

After the boil-out comes thorough rinses. The boil-out merely loosens many of the impurities from the goods, and if they are not rinsed off and washed into the sewer the full benefit of the boil-out is not obtained. Any insoluble matter sticking to the pile will not only cause spots and unevenness in dyeing, but if not rinsed off the goods it will go through to the finished product, causing cloudy material. Any substance used in boiling out or dyeing pile fabrics which is of a sticky nature is in danger of causing the goods to finish up unsightly, especially where this substance cannot be thoroughly rinsed off.

We are now ready for the dye liquor, for the goods are in a clean, firm but soft condition. The water volume for dyestuff is now accurately measured, being figured in proportion to the weight of goods to be dyed. The dyestuff, which has been previously dissolved by boiling, is now added slowly to the water in the dye kettle. The temperature is raised to desired point where the dyeing is to be carried out. This temperature is brought up in a specified time and held there a few minutes before salting begins. This time and temperature is regulated by the size of load; the grade of goods and surrounding conditions. Salt is now added to the bath in small proportions, while the temperature of the bath is held constant throughout. Both common and Glauber salt are used, the amount depending on the depth of shade and the type of dyestuff. The percentage of salt used is relatively high due to the long bath and slow exhausting dyestuff which is found to be best for this purpose. Handling of the salt at this stage is very important and largely determines the accuracy of matching and uniformity of dyeing.

A sample is now cut from one of the pieces in from 10 to 40 minutes after the final salting. This time depends largely upon the size of load, the depth of shade and the type of dyestuff used. The machine is stopped long enough to secure a sample. It is important not to have the machine stop longer than necessary while getting a sample or any time while the dyeing is in progress, for standing will not only cause streaks or spots on goods, but will distort the pile to such an extent that it cannot be properly finished, thereby giving a cloudy piece of finished material. It can be easily stated that as much care must be

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*Paper presented at the Summer Meeting of the Piedmont Section, American Association of Textile Colorists and Chemists.

Effect of Harvesting Methods and Weather Conditions on Spinning Qualtties of Cotton *

By H. H. Willis, Cotton Technologist, Division of Cotton Marketing.

THE test herein described is a comparative study of the harvesting methods of picking and snapping as reflected in the grade, waste, and spinning quality of cotton of the same strain and variety grown under similar conditions. The effect of weather exposure and the time element in gathering the crop, as related to spinning quality and the method of harvesting, are supplementary subjects of study. The cotton tested were grown in Texas during the season of 1926.

Test Procedure.

Varieties of cotton tested: Six lots of picked and snapped cotton of the Lone Star variety grown at Greenville, Texas, were tested:

Method of selecting cotton: Each of the fields in which the test cotton was grown was selected as to be representative of the particular variety of cotton tested and of the district which produced it.

Classification of cotton for test: As each bale was opened, three samples were taken from each lot of cotton to be tested and were submitted for classification to the Appeal Board of Review Examiners of the United States Department of Agriculture. In each instance the classification tabulated represents the average of the three samples, thus eliminating, so far as possible, grade variation within a bale.

Waste determinations: At each cleaning machine accurate records were kept of the weight of stock fed to and delivered by the particular machine, together with the weight of each type of waste collected. From these data the percentages of visible and invisible waste were determined. These waste percentages for a given test are presented in tabular form under the discussion of that test.

Mechanical conditions: The organization, speeds, and settings used in these tests conformed to those found in the average mill which makes yarn numbers corresponding to those spun in this test. After the cotton was opened and conditioned for 24 hours, it was passed through a breaker-picker having a porcupine beater, a finisher picker having a two-blade beater, a card, two processes of drawing, three processes of roving, and ring spinning. Consistent allowances for differences in staple length were made in the roller settings and the twists on the respective frames.

Moisture conditions: In order that the best manufacturing conditions might be maintained, special attention was given to the humidity conditions prevailing throughout the tests. The rooms in which the manufacturing tests were conducted are equipped with an automatically controlled system of humidifiers. These controls were adjusted to produce as nearly as possible a relative humidity of 50 per cent in the picker room, 60 per cent in the card room, and 70 per cent in the spinning room. Hourly readings of wet-bulb and dry-bulb temperatures, as recorded by automatic recording psychrometers located in each room, were taken throughout the operation of the machinery.

Samples of cotton were taken from the bale, bin, breaker and finisher laps, card laps and sliver, drawing slivers, fine frame roving, spinning roving, and yarn for each lot of cotton tested. These samples, weighing 20 grams each at the time time of collection, were later dried in a moisture-testing oven electrically heated to a temperature of 220 degrees F., and their percentages of moisture regain were determined.

The average temperature, the relative humidity, and the percentage of moisture regain are listed for the respective tests.

Strengths and sizing of yarn: As each doff of yarn was completed, the bobbins were marked and tagged according to test, according to lot, and according to count and twist of yarn. These bobbins of yarn were then sent to the testing laboratory of the United States Department of Agriculture at Washington, D. C., to be tested for strength and size of yarn.

The yarn was reeled into skeins of 120 yards each and conditioned for at least three hours under a relative humidity of 65 per cent at a temperature of 70 degrees F. After conditioning, the skeins were broken on an inclination balance-type yarn tester, electrically driven, the pulling arm descending at a uniform rate of 12 inches per minute. The skeins were then sized on a direct yarn numbering quadrant. These strength and size determinations are presented in tabular form according to test.

Irregularity of yarn: Uniformity in strength and diameter is in many instances as desirable a characteristic of yarn as is strength. A yarn having a very high average breaking strength may lack uniformity, that is, the yarn strength may vary ten to fifteen pounds from the highest to the lowest break, whereas another yarn possessing a similar average strength may vary considerably less from its highest to its lowest break. The more regular yarn is much more desirable.

The degree of uniformity of each yarn tested was determined by calculating the percentages of average deviation and extreme variation, the results being listed under the discussion of the respective tests.

Manufacturing properties: As has already been pointed out, the waste and the moisture regain of any given lot of test cotton are figured definitely on a percentage basis, and the strength and uniformity of the yarns spun are specifically measured and calculated. The term "manufacturing properties," however, includes characteristics more difficult to reduce to specific measurement. This term, as applied to these tests, has to do with the general running qualities of a cotton, such as the ease with which it is machined, the quantity of dust released to the air during processing, the number of broken ends occurring during spinning, and the general appearance of the yarn.

Samples of raw stock representing each lot tested were sent to the laboratory of the United States Department of Agriculture at Washington, D. C., for fiber strength tests. By means of a formula 3 involving the results of the fiber strength tests and the length of fiber of each sample, the probable strength of 28s yarn spun from each lot of cotton was estimated. These results are listed under the discussion of respective tests.

Spinning Test of Lone Star Cotton Grown in Texas.

The comparative test of the picked and snapped cotton of the Lone Star variety grown at Greenville, Tex., consisted of six lots—four of picked cotton and two of snapped cotton.

Method of selecting cotton: A suitable plot of about eight acres of ordinary Lone Star cotton was selected for this study of spinning value as affected by the method of harvesting, and for the supplementary studies of spinning quality as related to weather exposure and time of harvesting. The field was divided into two sections, designated A and B, the rows in Section A being alternately designated C and D and those in Section B being alternately designated E and F.

On October 19 a normal first picking of entire Section A was made, the seed cotton from rows C being kept separate from that of rows D, and the yield for each row being recorded. This picking was made to provide data for the supplementary study of the effect of exposure to weather upon the spinning value of cotton.

An ordinary late picking and a snapping of Sections A and B were made on November 24. This represented the second picking for Section A, but the first picking for Section B. The picking and snapping from both sections on this date gave the following four lots of test cotton: Section A, rows C, picked; Section A, rows D, snapped; Section B, rows E, picked; and Section B, rows F, snapped.

Field data: Practically all of the bolls from the first picking of Section A were exposed to at least six rains, and some of the earliest bolls were exposed to nine. Two of the showers were light, but at least seven of the nine rains recorded between September 6 and October 19 were sufficient to wet the open bolls thoroughly. The total precipitation for the period was 4.66 inches. The cotton in Section B was exposed to the same weather conditions up to October 19.

Five rains, ranging from 0.26 inch to 1.53 inches and totalling 2.91 inches, occurred between the picking of Section A on October 19 and the picking and snapping of that section on November 24. However, only the first bolls that opened after the first harvesting on October 19 were exposed to all these rains. Practically all the bolls had opened before the killing frost that occurred on November 9.

The crop in Section B, harvested for the first time on November 24, was exposed to some fourteen rains from September 6 to November 24, totalling 7.57 inches. The earleist bolls to open were exposed to all of these rains; those opening later were exposed to fewer rains. Thus, the bolls of Section B were subpect to a maximum of fourteen rains, whereas the first picking of Section A was exposed to a maximum of nine rains.

On December 2 and 3 all lots of picked and snapped cotton were passed successively through a boll breaker and Quad cleaner, a Hancock hull extractor, a second overhead boll breaker Quad cleaner, and to the distributor belt. From the distributor belt the cotton was passed through a four-stand (80-saw) air blast gin, operated at a speed of 850 revolutions per minute. The diameter of the saws was 12 inches. The gins were equipped with an improved cleaner-feeder and huller breasts. The cotton thus ginned was baled and shipped to Clemson College for spinning test purposes.

The lint from rows C, Section A, picked on November 24, contained 1.73 pounds more of waste per hundred pounds than did the lint from rows C, Section A, picked on October 19. This difference is probably due to exposure to a frost and to excessive rainfall during the five weeks between the two pickings.

The cotton in Section A, snapped on November 24, contained 4.64 pounds more of waste per hundred pounds than did the cotton picked five weeks earlier from the same plants. This difference, apparently, is due both to weathering and to the method of harvesting.

From these figures it appears that approximately one-third of the increase in waste content of the snapped cotton gathered in November from Section A was due to the five weeks weathering of the cotton, and that the remaining two-thirds of the increase was due to the snapping method of harvesting.

In Section B, the snapping method caused an increase in waste of 2.57 pounds per hundred over the picking method.

Strength of yarns: Each lot of cotton was spun into 22s, 28s, 36s, and 44s yarn with twists equal respectively to 4.25 and 4.75 times the

(Continued on Page 24)

*Extracts from a report published by the U. S. Department of Agriculture.

American Business in the First Half of 1928

THE nation's business during the first half of 1928 exhibited a continuance of the activity and progress which has now lasted for a sufficient number of years to mark a general stability unparalleled in the economic history of the United States or any other important industrial country. This conclusion is based upon business indicators compiled from reports of governmental and private statistical organizations for the Commerce Department's semi-annual review of economic conditions. The Department also points out that the indices show that the only important industries which are lagging behind the national pace are textiles in the manufacturing group, and agriculture, and coal among the basic raw material industries.

With only occasional minor recessions, such as appeared for example during a few months of 1927, business and industry as a whole, the indicators show, remained at a high level for a long period of time. This period has been one of almost unbroken increase in production and consumption, without exhibiting any of the characteristics of a business boom. There have been unprecedented amounts of savings and investments of new capital in recent years. This investment together with improvements in methods have greatly increased the efficiency of industry and the output per worker.

The general quantitative index of manufacturing production, the most comprehensive of all measures of industrial activity, in the first half of 1928 exceeded the previous high record of the first half of 1927. The building industry, which has been during all recent years a very important factor in creating demand for manufactured products and for labor, showed greater activity than in any other six-months period in American history. The automobile industry, which so conspicuously reflects the buying power of the people, had a larger output than at any time except the first half of 1926.

The sales of mail-order houses were the largest on record, a fact partly due to the establishment of retail store outlets by the leading houses. The general volume of industrial and commercial transactions, as reflected by the value of the checks passing through the banks for payment (not counting New York City where speculative stock transactions greatly affect the totals) showed a gain of 9 per cent over the first half of 1927, which itself had made the highest record up to that time.

Electric power production, which has been increasing very steadily at a rate usually exceeding 10 per cent annually, continued its expansion during the first half of 1928. The constantly wider use of electricity for domestic purposes reflects increasing comfort of the masses of the population, while its great expansion in industrial use means a gain in productive efficiency of factories and mines.

These are some of the major facts in the economic situation. Many other less comprehensive indicators point in the same direction. As compared with the corresponding period of 1927, the first half of 1928 showed a gain of 5 per cent in consumption of silk by textile manufacturers, and a marked increase in rayon consumption. Production of shoes was larger than in the first half of any preceding year, and the production of steel ingots was greater than in any other six months not excepting the war period. Business failures during the first half of 1928 showed smaller liabilities, despite a larger number of failures, than during the corresponding period of 1927.

The large income of the people is indicated by the continuance of a great volume of savings, which take a variety of forms. One of these is life insurance, new sales of which during the first half of 1928 were the largest on record. Savings in the New York State savings banks, believed to be representative for the country as a whole, showed a large gain at the close of June, 1928, as compared with the preceding year.

The declines in a few businesses for the first half of 1928 as compared with the corresponding period of 1927 are due to exceptional conditions. The cotton and wool manufacturing industries, which had been unusually active during the first half of 1927, showed some decline in 1928. The decrease in copper and petroleum output represents a conscious effort of producers to bring about a closer balance between supply and demand and to secure a healthier condition than could exist with a continuance of the previous excessively rapid increase in production. The movement of freight on the railroads was somewhat smaller than in the first six months of 1927, but the decline was chiefly in coal and coke, the movements of which during the early months of 1927 were abnormally large because of the anticipated miners' strike. Car loadings of agricultural products were larger than in 1927, but there was some decline in those of miscellaneous merchandise and less than carload shipments, probably in part due to increasing use of motor trucks for short-haul shipments.

The index of factory employment, which, however, does not include some of the newer industries, was slightly smaller during the first half of 1928 than during the corresponding period of 1927, thus continuing the movement shown in almost every year since 1919. There was, however, unusual stability from month to month. For the first time since 1923 employment in June was higher than in May. The general downward tendency in factory employment is not an indication of lack of demand for factory products, but reflects the increasing efficiency of industry by which larger quantities of goods can be produced per worker. The extent of this advance in

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North Carolina Facts and Figures

By Park Mathewson, Statistician, North Carolina Department of Conservation and Development.

Leads All.

NORTH CAROLINA ranks first in tobacco manufacture, has the largest hosiery mills, towel mill, overalls factory, and second largest aluminum plant in the world.

North Carolina has the largest denim mill, damask mills, underwear factory and pulp paper mill in the United States. More tobacco products made in one North Carolina city than any other in the world.

North Carolina has more cotton mills than any State in the Union; is second in the value of cotton manufactures; first in the number of spindle hours; has more mills that dye and finish their own products than any other Southern State.

It consumed in its textile mills 1,411,710 bales of raw cotton in 1926.

Leads in Increase.

In real property and improvements, the increase per capita wealth during the ten-year census period from 1912 to 1922 was as follows: North Carolina, increase 238 per cent; United States, increase 61 per cent.

In manufacturing machinery, tools, implements, etc., the per cent increase for ten-year period was: North Carolina, increase 180.0 per cent; United States, increase 159.1 per cent.

Wealth.

North Carolina's property value is estimated to exceed five billion dollars. (681 million in 1900; 1,685 million, 1910; 4,543 million, 1926). Federal taxes paid U. S. Government, in year ending June 30, 1927, by North Carolina, $205,648,000; preceded only by New York, Pennsylvania and Illinois; leading all States in amount of tobacco taxes paid.

Bank resources, State and National, in North Carolina, increased from one hundred and fifty million dollars in 1914 to five hundred million dollars in 1926—a gain of 230 per cent in 12 years. The banking resources of the United States increased slightly more than 100 per cent in the last 20 years.

Education.

The University of North Carolina, founded in 1789, is the oldest State University in America. The State maintains five other colleges for white and six for colored. There are also in the State 32 privately operated colleges for whites and seven for colored. North Carolina leads the South in education. Spent 35 million on public schools in 1926, 34 per cent for new schools—leading the United States in the latter, with New York second. Duke University at Durham, N. C., has one of the greatest endowments of any American college.

Highways.

Hard-surfaced roads connect practically every county seat and principal city in North Carolina; 7,384.3 miles of State highways; spent more on highways in 1926 than any Southern States; $125,000,000 in five years. The State Highway Department built an average of 1.54 miles of hard-surfaced roads and 2.4 miles of other dependable roads for every working day in 1927. State highways are financed, built and maintained out of revenue from auto license and gas taxes.

Industry.

North Carolina has (estimated) over one billion and a quarter of dollars capital invested in manufacturing establishments (68 million in 1900; 247 million in 1910; 669 million in 1920—U. S. Census), and approximately an equal amount in annual output of its 6,200 factories (216 million, 1910; 951 million, 1925; 1,050 million, 1926—U. S. Census).

North Carolina leads every Southern State in the number of mill and factory wage earners, 182,234 workers, whose total annual wages amount to more than $134,237,097.

North Carolina leads all Southern States in values added to the raw materials by manufactures: North Carolina, $499,727,125; Texas, $392,808,607; Maryland, $357,660,398; Virginia, $274,199,597; Georgia, $249,501,036.

North Carolina leads in the South in the number of furniture factories and value of products; it is first in the United States in the manufacture of wooden bedroom furniture.

North Carolina leads all Southern States in capital invested; number of operatives employed; variety of products; and (except Texas) value of the annual output of all its factories.

Water Power.

North Carolina ranks fifth in the United States in water power development. In the Southern States it ranks second in output of power plants (1,730,861,590 kilowatt hours), and second in output by water power (1,025,278,570 kilowatt hours).

Agriculture.

In 1927 North Carolina ranked fourth in value per acre of the 22 important farm crops of the United States ($45.43); it ranked sixth in total value of same ($314,596,000), surpassing the great Northern States of New York ($200,197,000), Pennsylvania ($214,212,000), Ohio ($232,119,000), Indiana ($192,473,000), Michigan ($186,646,000), and Wisconsin ($247,837,000), and exceeded only by Texas, Iowa, Nebraska, Illinois and Kansas.

North Carolina produced more pounds of tobacco in 1927 than the next three States, in rank of production, combined, and also led in car lot shipment of strawberries.

Minerals.

North Carolina ranks first in the United States in number of native (260) minerals and in the value and quantity of scrap mica (43 per cent of the U. S.) and feldspar (44 per cent of U. S.), produced and in pyrophyllite and residual kaolin

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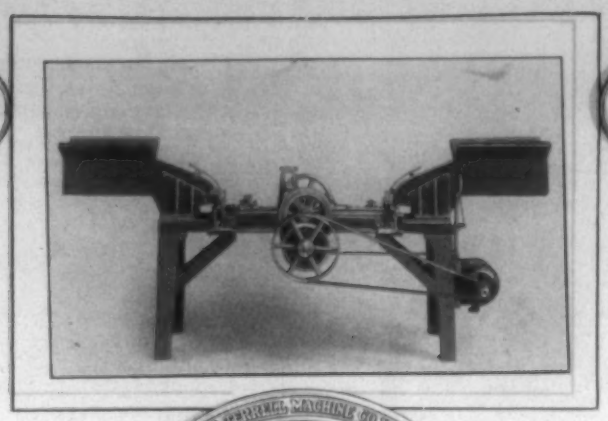

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A Clean Mill Is An Asset!

You can scarcely expect operators to work at high efficiency unless looms and mill floor are kept clean and uncluttered with yarn ends.

This is one of the important reasons why progressive mills select Utsman Feeler Bobbin Cleaners to take care of this work. No other method will insure both clean looms and clean mill floors. No other method compares in any degree with the economy and efficiency of the Utsman way.

Utsman Feeler Bobbin Cleaning machines assure a steady flow of perfectly cleaned bobbins . . . 40,000 a day for the single end Utsman, twice that for the double end machine.

We would appreciate an opportunity to show you how Utsman equipment will save its cost in your mill over and over again *every year* throughout the long life of these fool-proof, automatic machines . . . and show you how the Utsman actually costs you *less* than *any other* quill cleaning method.

Write us today about your quill cleaning problems.

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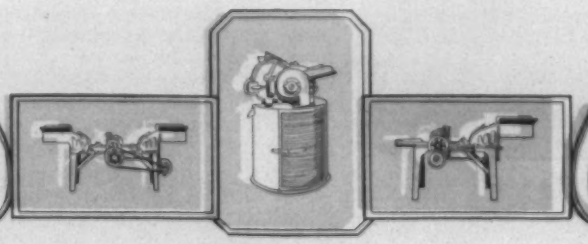


Dyeing of Cotton Blacks

IN choosing the type of black to dye cotton the needs of the dyed material will have first to be considered. In the case of dyeing warps or hanks the choice of black is limited somewhat more than with pieces, since certain types of black are not dyed on to cotton in this state; it may be actually possible, but it is not carried out because of the difficulties in the way. Aniline black, for example, is essentially a piece dyeing question, whilst the dyeing of vat black is more a question of yarn than piece dyeing, not because it cannot be done on both kinds of material, but because the cost is too great to talk of dyeing pieces in any great bulk. Further, there is no real need for this. Other methods are so readily applicable, and they can be so easily and cheaply carried out. Fastness is, of course, the great deciding factor in the choice of black to apply.

One of the very best colors available today for dyeing blacks is, of course, aniline black, and millions and millions of yards are annually dyed by means of the aniline black process. Dyeing cotton by this method is no fool's game, although it has been developed into a more or less clock-work operation. The process is too carefully watched for extensive damage to result, but those who are engaged in the dyeing of this black on cotton know that it would not require a great deal of inattention for huge quantities of cotton piece goods passing through the aniline black machines to be hopelessly tendered before it was detected, in a relatively very short time. Of course, the operation and machines are watched most carefully, and thus a black is given of a very satisfactory degree of fastness and wide utility.

Probably the next important method of dyeing cotton black is by means of the sulphur colors. Here a black is procurable which shows the greatest satisfaction so far as fastness to light is concerned as well as to washing, and possesses the added attractive feature that extensive machinery and plant are not required, and also there is not the same likelihood of tendering resulting in processing. Perhaps afterwards under certain conditions there may be a greater possibility of weakening of the fibre taking place, but the percentage of material which ultimately goes tender is undoubtedly quite small.

When, however, this black is dyed on warps or in the hank, this feature of the case becomes at once a very much more important one, and must be considered and perhaps safeguarded against.

Dyed in the warp, for example, the cotton may come up against all sorts of influences, and anything which is likely to prove acidic or foster the production of acidity is likely to prove harmful to the sulphide-black dyed cotton.

The question of the reason for sulphur blacks becoming tender under certain conditions was very thoroughly gone into some years ago, and methods suggested for overcoming or obviating the difficulty. It is not necessary to recapitulate these points now, but it should not be forgotten that cross-dyeing, through which so many sulphur blacks pass, is ever liable to produce tendering action.

There are certain sulphide black dyes on the market which are less likely to produce tendering and are specially marketed for the purpose.

Stoving is also another operation which gives rise to acidic conditions. Perspiration of the body, heat and moist conditions in tropical climates, proximity to boilers in ships, and even the mere heat from the body may be additional cause of trouble with material which has been dyed sulphur black, whether it is in the warp, hank, piece, or even in the loose state. This black is, however, of tremendous value to the dyer on account of cost and utility and ease of application.

In order to get over the sensitiveness to acid, however, some of the methods which are suggested and actually used for the purpose are mere palliatives, such being the treatment with weak alkalies and neutral salts like sodium acetate. One process which is probably of real success was the patented use of lime and tannin, whereby a substance was incorporated into the fibre which was not readliy washed out by water.

Where loose cotton is dyed the sulphur process is an operation which can be very simply and easily effected, and apart from the tendering disadvantages just outlined, gives a result of the highest degree of satisfaction. The dyeings are fast if properly applied, and there is no reason why they should not be.

Direct Developed Dyestuffs.

In view of the difficulties which arise in the way of tendering sulphur blacks, it is probably a great pity that greater use cannot be made of the direct-developed blacks. These colors are not subject to any tendering action, and they are really very satisfactory in many of their fastness properties. If it were not for the usual methods of carrying out the dyeing of goods in the trade in this country—that is, the commission dyeing of wool piece goods—it would probably be possible so to arrange the preliminary processes of the wool piece dyeing trade so that the scouring and crabbing operations could be adapted to meet any weakness which the direct developed colors may possess. Later operations, such as cross-dyeing, etc., could then be quite safely gone through, and there would be no likelihood of tendering resulting when the goods were made up into the garment or despatched to any quarter of the globe. Such conditions are, however, not available, and therefore the problem of improving the fastness of dyed results of blacks on cotton is put up either to the dyer or the dye maker.

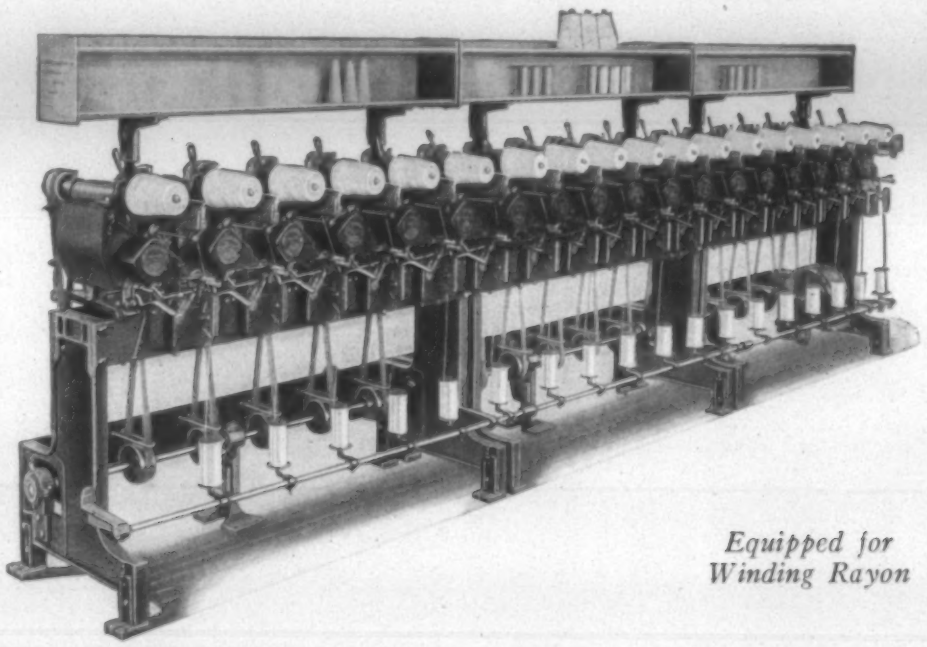
The direct-developed black is, however, of great value, and further gives a result which can be held to be satisfactory to washing and usually good to light.

There is, of course, another black,

(Continued on Page 24)

The Foster Model 75

Precise Wind Cone and Tube Winder



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THE Model 75 is for exact precise winding of Cotton yarn, single and ply on Tubes and Cones where a compact closely wound package is required.

It has specially designed attachments for Rayon and Silk winding.

The design of the Model 75, the material and fine machining used in its construction produces uniformly exact finished cone and tube packages.

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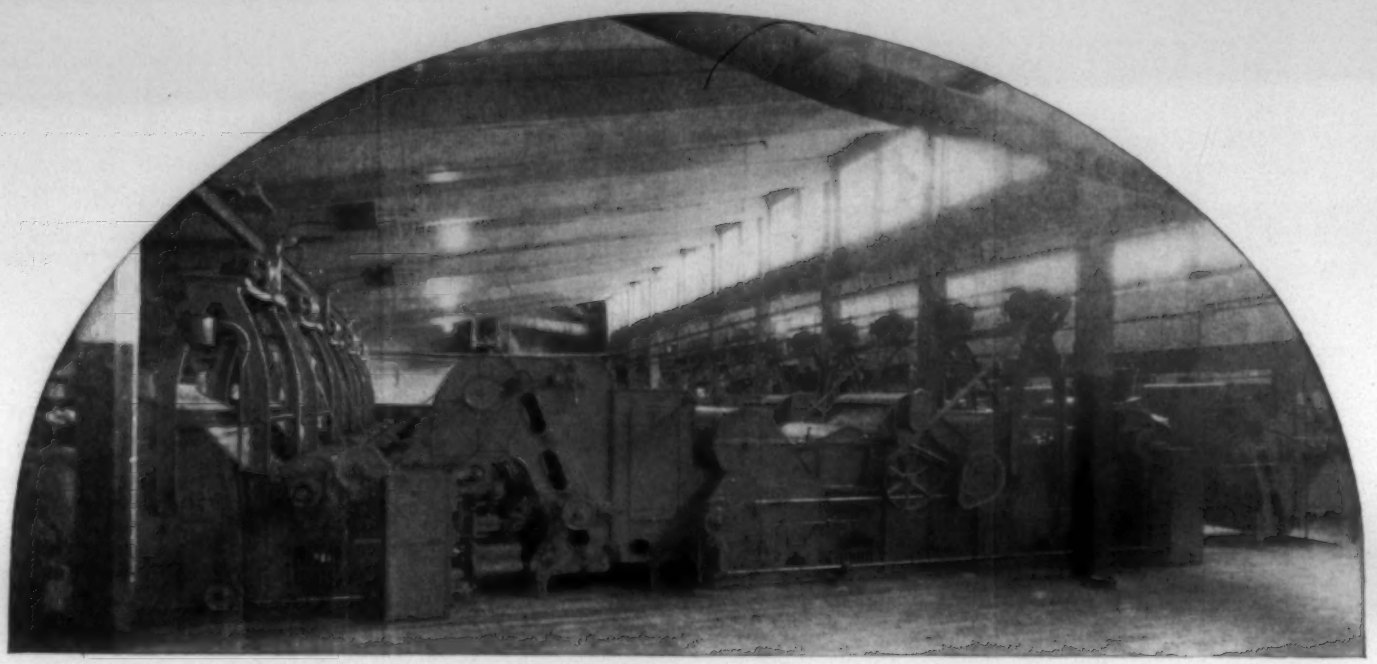

Battery of Saco-Lowell One-Process Pickers at the Langley Mills, Langley, S. C.

Synchronized Control

An Outstanding Feature in the Success of Saco-Lowell's One-Process Picker

THERE is now available to you in the special July issue of the Saco-Lowell Bulletin, complete facts about the battery of five Saco-Lowell One-Process Lappers in the Langley Mills, Langley, S. C., as well as other recent installations, North and South.

These new machines are giving day-in-and-day-out performance far beyond our expectations,—a marked increase in quality over two or three-process picking at a substantial saving.

Special edition of "Bulletin" July issue features picking.

Synchronized control is the key to the unusual success of this completely new machine. Read about its development in the July Bulletin, a copy of which should come to you through the mails. If not received regularly, ask to have your name put on the mailing list.

SACO-LOWELL

MANUFACTURERS OF TEXTILE MACHINERY

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Practical Discussions By Practical Men

The Practical Discussion Department of the Southern Textile Bulletin is open to all readers whether they are interested in seeking information on technical questions or are willing to help "the other fellow" who has experienced trouble in some phase of his work.

The questions and answers are from practical men and have often proved extremely valuable in giving help when it was urgently needed.

The interchange of ideas between superintendents and overseers develops a great deal of worth while information that results in much practical benefit to the men who are concerned with similar problems.

You are invited to make free use of this department and to join in discussing various problems that are mentioned from week to week. Do not hesitate because you do not feel that you are an experienced writer. We will take care of that part of it.—Editor.

Answer to New Mill.

Editor:

What length of cloth will be at the loom, when woven from a slasher cut of 64 yards long. The answer from my mill is that it comes to 62½ yards of cloth or a shrinkage of a little over 2 per cent.

Supt.

Handling Cloth From Looms to Cloth Room.

Editor:

What is the best way to handle cloth taken off of the loom? We are having much trouble keeping the same clean while in transit.

Supervisor.

Selvedge Arrangement.

Editor:

On five harness filling sateens, what would be the best arrangement for a good selvedge?

Ga.

Weight of Lap.

Editor:

My laps now weigh 36½ pounds net. Would it be practicable to make them weigh more?

R. R.

Drawing Frame Draft.

Editor:

Is a draft of six too much for a drawing frame? C. P. O.

Answer to A. G. S.

Editor:

This is a very interesting question and should receive careful consideration. As to when to have three processes of drawing, the answer is when the work is not even enough or strong enough or does not run good enough with two processes.

For example, four of the most successful mills in Fall River operate with three processes of drawing frames. They claim that it makes evener and better work on their warp yarns. It is hardly ever necessary to have three processes of drawing to make filling yarns, unless it should prove desirable to have a super-even yarn.

To show more about this matter, one mill which had three processes of drawing discontinued the third process and went back to two processes. Why? It was because this mill was not called upon to make any better goods than the two processes would make. That is, the market for their goods did not demand three processes, and they use 40s carded yarns for warp. They operate their drawings at a speed of the front roll as low as 250 r.p.m. Also when going to three processes of drawing, the speed should not be increased. Carded yarns above 40s should have three drawing processes. K. B.

Answer to Agent.

Editor:

Why cloth has a different or improved feel after it has lain around a cloth room in the grey. Why it does not feel as nice at the looms. The reason for this is that it gives the cloth a chance to "set" the yarns in the cloth become "at home" as it were. The yarns bend into place, relax, and flatten out some. This improves the feel. The fabric becomes more clothy, and the feel is softened and mellowed. The cloth may also become somewhat conditioned. Mfr.

Question on Weaving.

Editor:

Please allow me space in your Discussion Columns to ask a question on weaving.

I want to make a double plain weave on 16 ends that, if warped and picked 1 black and 1 red, will show a black stripe on the face of the cloth 3 times the width of the red stripe and vice-versa on the back, a red stripe three times the width of the black. A. B. C.

More About the Forty-Year-Olds.

Editor:

In regard to the men who are 40 years old. I am one of them. I think it is the pull that some of the younger men have and not what they know that gets them jobs. I have run a section, ground cards, run a picker room section, also a section in spinning and twisting and made good. I have also been second hand and night overseer. I lost my job as night overseer because the mill stopped night work. I have been unable to get a day job better than a section. I don't know why. I hold an I. S. C. diploma, am sober and reliable. The company offered me a section in one of their mills when they stopped night work, but I took a place at another mill.

Now I am back at one of their mills. The superintendent comes to me and asks my advice on changing machinery and sends me out to make the changes. He also makes me overhaul and leaves me in charge of departments when he has to, but from time to time they hire overseers and never give me a chance. I asked the general superintendent if I did not make good in handling a room for a short time. He said I made a good man and I asked him why I could not have the room. He said he needed me more somewhere else.

Forty-two.

Answer to R. M. B.

Editor:

I have been following the discussion started by R. M. B. concerning men who are losing out at 40 years. I think that some of the boys have been unduly agitated over this question. I am traveling constantly in the mill treritory in the South and I know that most of the best jobs are held by men at least 40 years old and in many cases much older.

Personally I always like to see a young man get a big job provided he deserves it and can handle it. There are, of course, instances where the young fellow with influence gets a job whether they are fitted for it or not. I do think, however, that such cases are comparatively rare and that some of the letters written about this would make it appear that it is a general rule in the South. Most of us know better.

It has been my observation that when a man loses out at 40, or at 50, it is because he is falling down on the job. It is very seldom that a really competent man who is getting good results is pulled off a job in favor of someone else. It does happen at times, but not very often. As I see it, the trouble with many men at 40 is that they begin to get discouraged and lose ambition. They do not take the same interest in the job they formerly took. Too often they are content to coast along, content to merely "get by." If they lose out, it is because they are not trying hard enough.

I am not a college man myself, but I resent all this talk about the younger men from the textile schools knowing nothing about their jobs. Most of them do. My own idea is that a textile graduate, provided he has plenty of common sense and who realizes he has a great deal to learn, makes a mighty good mill man after a few years of experience. I can prove my point by the records that many of them have made. They are successfully handling some of the best mill jobs in the South.

I contend that in most mills, an overseer stands on his own feet. He makes good or loses out because of what he is rather than because he has to compete with some younger man with a "pull." The average overseer at 40 years has plenty of useful service ahead of him if he consistently stays on the job and runs it right. Traveler.

Weakness of Wet Rayon.

One of the greatest problems facing rayon chemists is the weakness of this fiber in the wet state. Concerning the improvement that has been achieved along these lines during the past few years, the United States Bureau of Standards says:

"Although it is rather difficult to estimate the improvement in the strength of rayon quantitatively, there is no doubt that considerable improvement has occurred during the past few years in both the wet and dry strength of rayon. Part of this improvement has been due to better raw material. The remainder is no doubt due to improved methods of manufacture.

"Some work has also been done in the rayon field on impregnating the fiber to improve the wet strength. One method provides for treatment with a solution of alum, lactic acid and formaldehyde, then partially dried and treated with a Marseille soap solution after which it is rinsed and dried."

June Cotton Cloth Domestic Exports

Washington.—Domestic exports of cotton cloths during June totalled 46,534,460 square yards, valued at $6,581,911, according to figures made public by the Department of Commerce. Shipments to Hawaii and Porto Rico amounted to 4,290,612 square yards, valued at $569,215.

Of the total exportations, 6,495,941 square yards, valued at $760,052, consisted of bleached material, 40 inches wide and under; 6,486,463 square yards, valued at $1,041,285, were miscellaneous piece-dyed fabrics, and 6,793,039 square yards, valued at $600,307, were sheetings 40 inches and under.

Exports of tire fabrics and cotton duck during June totalled 1,851,852 square yards, valued at $662,176, while such exports to Hawaii and Porto Rico during the period totalled 40,420 square yards, valued at $11,389. Shipments of tire fabrics to these countries were negligible. Of the total exportations, 591,766 square yards, valued at $239,687, consisted of tire fabrcis, and 1,260,086 square yards, valued at $422,489, were unbleached, numbered, bleached, and colored cotton duck.

Textile Industry Needs New Methods

Chicago. — The textile industry certainly needs a few pins taken out and its shawl straightened, says the current bulletin of the LaSalle Extension University.

"Cotton and wool manufacturers are faced with high raw-material prices, with top heavy production capacity, and with a stubborn resistance on the part of buyers to paying the prices asked for finished goods," says the bulletin. "Even reduced operating schedules have so far failed to correct an unsatisfactory inventory condition.

"In the silk division, there has not been the handicap of high raw material costs, but there has been a lack of co-ordination between production and market demand.

"Rayon, alone of the textile group, is in good shape and, peculiarly enough, is benefiting from some of the troubles, encountered by the other divisions."

The big problem of business is still that of inducing people to buy a constantly increasing output, but the old formula for the solution won't work any more, the bulletin says, and continues:

"Reducing costs through mass production is still a powerful competitive method, but not nearly so potent as it once was as a stimulator of consumer demand in the aggregate. Driving for bigger sales volume by adding more salesmen, or cracking the whip over the heads of the sales force, or making fresh "injections of pep," or employing more high-powered, persistent "closers"—such driving can no longer be relied on to swell profits."

Sales for Month Above Production

"Our total sales this week are some 25 per cent in excess of full production, making the fourth successive week in which our sales have equalled or exceeded full time production," a leading commission house states in its report of last week's business. "More than that, this week each major division has exceeded its proportion of the total grey goods, colored goods, and fine and fancy goods.

"In fine and fancy goods, the long delayed demand expected to materialize before this on account of the New Bedford strike, is beginning to give signs of its approach. This week, broadcloths, silk and cotton mixtures, marquisettes, brassiere materials, shirting and underwear cloths have all been featured in the buying. Prices, generally, are still unsatisfactory, but this applies to the whole situation as well as to this particular department. Wide sheetings and drills for the manufacturing trades are in as strong position as anything in the market and these looms are well sold ahead with prospects bright for further business for some months to come.

Nearby Print Cloths Active.

"Print clohts have continued the activity of last week with little change in prices. The demand has been chiefly for August-September goods and it has been sufficient to create a slightly better feeling in this division. Sheetings and narrow drills continue rather quiet, with the bag trade still doing comparatively little, and though the tone of prices is steady, more inquiry would be welcome.

"In colored goods the feature was the large sales of chambrays. Not only did workshirt manufacturers operate freely, but a very substantial business was booked on chambrays for the jobbing trade as well. Good quantities of ginghams were sold to the cutting and jobbing trades, while outings for the cutting-up trade continued to show increased operations by the smaller manufacturers as we approach the season for the delivery of their garments. Should we have an early cold fall, a considerable scarcity of outings might be seen.

"Export sales of colored goods continued to run in the neighborhood of 35 per cent of the total, and as this proportion has been pretty well maintained now for five or six months, it gives us a great deal of satisfaction for the attention that we have devoted to the export trade since the war.

"As an interesting commentary on present conditions in the cotton textile business, there were actually 1,200,000 fewer cotton spindles in this country on July 31, 1928, than there were at the same time in 1927, while the number in actual operation at some time during the month was 4,100,000 less than a year ago. Active spindle hours for July showed an average of 176 hours per spindle in place compared with 203 hours for June, 1928, and 219 hours for July, 1927. The average number of spindles operated during July was 3,200,000 less than a year ago, 79.8 per cent of capacity on single shift basis, as compared with 88.3 per cent for June, and 99.1 per cent for July last year. We have certainly been making up for the excess production of last year.

Textile Manufacture Volume is Decreased

Raleigh, N. C.—The volume of textile manufacturing products from North Carolina factories was six million dollars lower in 1927 than in 1925, figures compiled by the State Department of Conservation and Development in connection with the United States biennial census of manufacturing.

Production in 1927 was valued at $310,000,000 as compared with $316,068,921 in 1925, representing a 1.7 per cent loss in value of total sales.

Cost of raw materials, the report said, dropped 11 per cent during this period.

Nineteen hundred and twenty-seven showed a total of 374 plants reporting or 10 more than in 1925. The industry employed 14 per cent, or over 11,000 more workers than the 84,139 employed in the year of the previous census, bringing the total to 95,809.

Payrolls for wage earners increased 12 million dollars in this period, raising the present total to over $65,000,000, the report said.

Matching Shades

THE eye is a very important instrument in the textile industry, particularly in the dye house and printing department. Naturally, the eye is exceedingly useful in all sections and departments, just as in ordinary life. But in the dye house and printing department, the eye is called upon to match shades and discern colors with accuracy, says James Staple in The Textile Colorist.

The Kind of Light.

While the sun bestows his light everywhere and at all times while he is above the horizon, we do not always get his emanations under the same conditions.

When we receive sunlight near the time of sunrise or sunset, we get it under decidedly different conditions from those which obtain when the sun is vertically overhead.

Sometimes, we receive sunlight that has penetrated cloud masses Sometimes, we get it by reflection from clouds or from the sky. The weather, the season of the year, the time of day, the presence of cloud masses in the sky—all these play their parts and are responsible for many variations.

I may quote here from David Paterson: "To the majority of people, the color of daylight always appears uniform; but to those whose duty it is to examine colors carefully, such as artists, dyers and all colormen, it is well known that the appearance of colors is greatly influenced by the quality of the daylight which illumines them. So uncertain, indeed, is daylight in its hue that, for the actual color measurements employed in scientific research, it has to be altogether discarded, and the more stable light of the electric arc substituted. In judging nice distinctions of shade, it is of course necessary that the observer be possessed of good color perception. There are many people, not in the least color blind, who cannot see much distinction between two shades, where a skilful eye can distinguish two or three intermediate ones."

Since these words were written, the electric arc would seem to have scarcely held its position as a standard source of light where colors and shades have to be accurately discerned and recognized. Nowadays, efforts are put forth to produce an electrical source of light that should closely imitate sunlight. It is nothing like so simple a job as to produce an arc.

Pure Daylight.

We should, naturally, have a standard light. Otherwise, a given example of a piece of dyed cloth will appear, now one thing, now another.

White, diffused light—the kind we get from the northern sky, say, in the month of May—may be taken as a fair standard. "The light reflected from a white sky, or from a bank of white cloud, or that quality of light transmitted through a certain degree of mist, are all of a good whiteness and suited for color examination."

Direct Sunlight Unsuited.

It seems that direct sunlight—that is, light coming directly from the sun—is unsuitable for color matching and the like, because the overabundance of rays from the red end of the spectrum modify colors and shades belonging at the other end.

"Reds, orange and yellows, when illumined by direct sunshine, appear brighter and clearer; while the blues, indigoes and the violets lose their blueness of tone and become duller and redder. For this reason, the beautiful shades of blue-pinks, heliotropes, light violets, carmines, and all such colors, having a small quantity of blue in their composition, cannot be properly examined in the direct rays of the sun."

It is explained, though perhaps not very clearly, that "this excess of red and orange rays in direct sunlight is owing to the 'interference' or separation of those colored rays in passing through the atmosphere."

Further, it is said that daylight coming through a dense fog is rich in red rays—also, those from the sun when he is about to set. "This can easily be imagined from the warm tone with which everything is illumined and the fiery-red appearance of the sun at such times."

In fact, it seems that when colors are viewed in direct sunlight late in a summer afternoon we get much the same results as when they are seen in the light from city gas or from an ordinary candle.

Mode shades—such as drabs, grays, sages, buffs, olives, russets—vary in accordance with the amount of blue present.

Light From the Blue Sky.

The light which comes to us by reflection from the open blue sky possess an overabundance of blue and violet rays. Consequently, colors seen in this light may be expected to differ more or less from the same colors when seen in transmitted sunlight. "It has the tendency of enriching blue and violet colors, and flattening the colors belonging to the red end of the spectrum. Many beautiful pinks, such as the Eosines, rose, Bengal, phloxines, etc., all appear to advantage in such a light, as their characteristic beauty consists in their bluish hue. The fine greenish tones of lemon yellow, auramine, naphthol yellow, etc., are best seen in a bluish tinted light; when examined in direct sunlight their characteristic beauty disappears."

Of a summer evening, and after sunset, we have simply reflected their light coming to us. It is usually rather blue. Red and orange colors suffer in this light and appear dark — sometimes almost

black. Reddish blues and violets suffer a loss of red and consequently show up bluer. "This explains why a soldier's red coat or a red rose appears black in the dusk."

It will be clear, perhaps, from the foregoing that the same dyeings will often vary to a very considerable degree in accordance with the kind of daylight in which they are examined. The daylight itself varies in what it contains. Consequently, the thing seen in it will appear, now having one color appearance, now having another.

It matters a good deal then what kind of daylight is set up as our standard. One idea is to intermingle transmitted sunlight which possesses an excess of red and orange rays with light reflected from the blue sky which has an over-abundance of blue and violet rays. This mixture is understood to be capable of producing a light of a good white quality. "This mixed light constitutes the ordinary diffused daylight, which is generally of a fair degree of whiteness, suitable for the matching of shades. The two predominating hues, orange and blue, are complementary, and combine together to form white light. The reason for desiring a northerly light will now be apparent. The light from that direction is always well diffused, and less liable to change in hue than light from other directions."

Diamond cutters use this northerly light, and probably others as well who need to match shades.

However, we ought, it seems, to distinguish between the purpose of matching shades and that of producing shades for service. In matching, we want to determine whether there is any difference between two shades apparently the same. In producing a shade for use—say a color for evening wear where it will be seen in artificial light. In this case, it does not matter what the shade is in diffused northern daylight. The color is not to appear in that light, but in a quite different light. The test, then, should reproduce the precise light in which the fabric or other article will be seen.

It is a question, too, whether matching ought not to be done under the same conditions. Two fabrics may be differently dyed to what is precisely the same shade when seen in northern daylight; but these same dyed fabrics may nevertheless appear of different shades when exposed to electric light.

The Best Solution.

Perhaps the very best solution of the problem of matching shades is to have more than one source of light simultaneously at command. It is possible now, though probably not when David Paterson wrote, to reproduce approximately, by means of electric light sources, certain kinds of daylight. Samples may readily be examined which are to be exposed in northern daylight, for example, and the results considered. The same samples may at once be exposed to a standard electric light. If all the samples have been dyed from the same dye by exactly the same method, they may be expected to match when seen in any of the kinds of daylight or artificial light.

But sometimes—perhaps in the majority of cases—we will want to produce a match where the dye or the mode of dyeing used with the one sample is unknown. We may be able to reproduce the exact shade wanted, when one kind or variety of light is in question. But, will the successful sample still be a successful sample when a different kind or variety is used when examining? If our apparatus for producing light may be easily and quickly employed to produce now northern diffused light, now noon direct daylight, now Mazda light, now carbon filament light, and so on, then we can rapidly run through a series of tests and note the results.

Imports and Exports of Cotton

Washington.—July imports of raw cotton totalled 9,236,691 pounds valued at $2,540,052, against 15,573,529 pounds valued at $3,572,907 in the corresponding month last year, according to figures compiled by the Department of Commerce. Imports of cotton manufactures, however, showed an increase in value, totalling $6,253,750, against $5,228,186 last year. Of the latter, cotton cloth was the most important item, receipts for the month totalling 3,490,425 square yards valued at $907,750, against 3,796,174 square yards valued at $962,659 last year.

Our takings of raw cotton from abroad this year are running considerably below those of 1927, totalling for the seven months ended with July only 96,273,606 pounds valued at $24,179,525, against 132,769,350 pounds valued at $26,078,435 in the corresponding period a year ago.

Exports of raw cotton, including linters, in July totalled 341,849 bales valued at $38,144,398, against 389,358 bales valued at $31,468,424 a year ago. The higher prices which have prevailed for cotton during the past season have tended to offset the reduction in exports quantity, the total for the seven months endde with July being 3,866,151 bales valued at $409,755,809, against 5,610,718 bales valued at $408,848,586 for the corresponding period in 1927.

Cotton manufactures exported during the month had a value of $11,634,032, against $12,296,150 in July of last year, with cotton cloth shipments accounting for $6,974,550, against $7,285,475. These values covered the shipment of 46,853,808 square yards of cotton cloth last month, as compared with 51,611,884 square yards in July, 1927.

Rayon at the Textile School.

The Textile School of North Carolina State College is showing samples of the rayon fabrics woven by the students during the past term. The goods were products of the regular class work and reflect the high quality of work that the school is doing. The samples included shirtings, dress goods, suitings and bedspread materials in a number of beautiful patterns.

Rapid Expansion in Rayon Predicted

A rayon consumption in the United States of 102,000,000 to 108,000,000 pounds for 1928, and an output in 1931 of 135,000,000 pounds, is predicted by Hiram S. Rivitz, president of the Industrial Rayon Corporation, in connection with his semi-annual report to stockholders, which lists a net profit from operations during the first half of 1928 of $680,333, after allowance for interest, taxes and depreciation. Profit and loss surplus is now carried at $1,556,179, and capital surplus at $1,525,743.

"The total production in the United States for 1928 is estimated at 90,000,000 to 95,000,000 pounds," states Mr. Rivitz. "Shipments from foreign countries, based on Government reports to date (August 22), would indicate a total import for 1928 of approximately 12,000,000 to 13,000,000 pounds—a rayon consumption in this country for 1928 of 102,000,000 to 108,000,000 pounds.

"The probable increase in rayon production in this country in the next three years, due to erection of new rayon plants actually under construction or in the formative stages of financing, including the known expansion programs of those already established and operating here, will probably not exceed a maximum of 35,000,000 to 40,000,000 pounds—assuming that all the rumored promotion propaganda we hear about will be realized.

"It takes time to build, man, organize and operate a rayon plant successfully; it takes more time to produce quality rayon, and still more time to build up tonnage on a profitable basis. Investors in rayon securities are now asking if the industry will not shortly face an overproduction due to the proposed expansion, and the management believes that this summary will, in a measure, clarify a situation which may otherwise confuse those who are not directly concerned with the manufacture and distribution of rayon.

"A forecast of market conditions three years hence is, of course, pure conjecture, but if the past three years' increase in the production of rayon in this country is an indication of what we may expect in the next three years, we feel perfectly safe in stating that the contemplated increase is not at all out of line with the natural growth of the rayon industry.

"Able executives, with many years' experience and in close contact with the rayon industry, have frequently expressed the opinion that the consumption of rayon in this country for the next five years will be three to five times the present production. Your management believes that the manufacture of rayon is still in its infancy, that greater strides will be made in its development and fabrication in the next five years than have been made in the past ten, and that these potential factors in themselves will bring about new uses for rayon and open up new channels in an ever-widening market."

With regard to the present outlook Mr. Rivits says:

"The first six months of 1928 were fraught with uncertainties in the textile lines. Rayon consumers—cotton, hosiery, underwear, silk manufacturers and practically all others consuming rayon—were slow to place orders at the beginning of the year due to a marked decrease in the demand in their own lines.

"The second half of 1928, however, is showing a gradual improvement in every branch of the textile industry and we can say with some degree of assurance, based on our present bookings, that we will have little difficulty in disposing of our present production on a profitable basis for the balance of this year—which would indicate that our profit for the second half of 1928 will be at least equal to that of the first half of the year.

"We are gradually increasing the personnel and facilities of our technical and research departments, sufficiently in advance to prepare them to assume the larger responsibilities of increased production. All necessary preparations are being made in every department of our business to enable us to manufacture and distribute 10,000,000 pounds of rayon annually. We feel confident of our ability to handle the production of two plants as easily as we now handle the product of one."

Work on New Plant.

Mr. Rivitz referred to the augmented supply from the new plant now under way at Covington, Va. He estimated the Cleveland plant output at the rate of 4,500,000 pounds a year, divided equally between coned and skeined yarn, to be increased to 5,000,000 pounds annually within the next six months. The unit runs at full capacity twenty-four hours a day and every day in the year.

He reported that all preliminary work at the Covington site has been completed and construction begun. Fully equipped, this unit will cost about $4,250,000 to $4,500,000 and produce 5,200,000 pounds of rayon annually, he states. The building contract provides that the plant shall be completed in nine months, and it is expected to get the first unit in operation thirty days thereafter, and the second unit, or the entire plant, in full operation five or six months later, or before the end of 1929.

Describing the corporate set-up, Mr. Rivitz says:

"It has been simplified, and the subsidiaries have been eliminated; we are now operating as one company, Industrial Rayon Corporation,

chartered under the laws of Delaware. The authorized capital stock consists of 200,000 shares of no par common, all of which have equal voting rights. Of this amount there has been provided to date the issue of 190,431 1-5 shares as follows: In exchange for old stock on the basis of five old shares for one new share, 95,215 2-3 shares; new stock, fully subscribed for, 95,215 2-3 shares.

Ratio of Assets 6 to 1.

"Our ratio of quick assets to liabilities is 6 to 1. We have no bank borrowings, and nominal current payables, with a substantial surplus, which is increasing from month to month. As of this date (August 22) we have received in cash more than one-half the subscription price on the new issue of common stock. The balance will be forthcoming in three installments, and will be fully paid for by January 3, next.

"With these additional funds coverin gthe purchase price of the new issue, of more than $7,000,000, and with a maximum cost of $4,500,000 for the new plant, we will have additional cash working capital of over $2,500,000. This, together with our present cash position and prospective earnings of the Cleveland plant during the period of expansion, will place us in a most substantial financial position to handle the increased output when the new plant is ready to operate a year hence."

Assets are carried at $15,377,762 as of June 30, last, including $565,807 cash and deposit, $512,268 merchandise inventory, subscriptions to stock, $7,037,896, plant and equipment (sound value) $3,045,488 at Cleveland and $40,530 at Covington, and $3,374,001 for book value of good will, patent rights, etc.

Liabilities include $11,425,872 for stated capital at $60 per share, and the surplus noted in the first paragraph.

Rayon Institute of America, Inc.

The incorporation of Rayon Institute under the name of Rayon Institute of Amreica, Inc., marks the culmination of nine experimental months in a permanent and thoroughly organized institution.

This organization is directed by Ernest L. Starr, who hsa so ably headed the associated work of the Viscose, DuPont, Belamose, Industrial and American Glanzstoff rayon companies in their joint promofional and educational campaign since last December. Mr. Starr has widened the possibilities of the Institute from that of its eralier work to nation-wide breath of importance. Promotional activities are touching retail department stores and manufacturers from coast to coast. Educational work is being put forward for the benefit of all phases of the trade from mill through manufacturers, cutters up and retail outlets. The consumer is profiting as are departments of the trade through the fostering of better and clearer appreciation of the wide range of rayon uses and qualities, through fashion show displays in stores throughout the country and through

nuanly, [illegible]s the figure also [illegible] be attained by the Glanzstoff viscose plant here.

The second unit was originally slated to open about September 1, so that operations begin ten days ahead of schedule. Glanzstoff started machinery on August 1, fully a month ahead of schedule. Bemberg officials attribute the early completion of the second unit to the co-operation of companies furnishing material and labor for construction.

Hosiery Men Protest Rates

Sigh Point, N. C.—Efforts were begun at a meeting of the executive committee of the organized hosiery manufacturers of this State here Tuesday to raise funds for the proper presentation of their case before the Interstate Commerce Commission in the protest that has been filed against proposed increased rates on hosiery shipped from Southern points.

The hearing is set for September 17, and the manufacturers are preparing to get able counsel and rate experts to represent them before the commission. Seventy-five or more concerns throughout the State are expected to contribute to the fund that will be used in fighting the increased rates.

Chatillon Starts Work At Rome, Ga.

Rome, Ga.—The contract for the first group of buildings of the $4,000,000 rayon plant of the American Chatillion Corporation of New York has been awarded to the Hughes-Foulkrod Company, Philadelphia, and construction begins immediately.

This contract includes the erection of a cotton warehouse, two chemical buildings, power house, machine shop, filter plant, a large one-story shed building for producing acetate yarn, installation of outside sewers and a drainage system.

The buildings included in this group will embrace half the floor space of the plant, and plans for other buildings will soon be completed. Construction will be of reinforced concrete, brick and steel, with concrete and maple floors and built up roofs. The engineers are Lockwood, Greene & Co., Inc.

Spindles in the World

ARNO S. PEARSE of Manchester, Eng., secretary of the International Federation of Master Cotton Spinners and Manufacturers Associations is recently quoted as saying:

The root of Lancashire's trouble is to be found in the increase of textile machinery in Japan, India and China, which countries have displaced in the last 15 years the equivalent of 28 million spindles, mainly in Lancashire.

According to our statistics the cotton spindles in the countries are, approximately as follows:

India	8,600,000
Japan	5,800,000
China	3,600,000
	18,000,000

While there has been some spindle growth in these countries during the past fifteen years there has certainly not been enough to justify the statement of Mr. Pearse.

In our opinion, basis of Lancashire's troubles is that their abnormally low wage scale which existed prior to the World War and which permitted them to undersell the rest of the world, has to a considerably extent been eliminated.

Another big factor is that England's 57,000,000 cotton spindles have received very little replacement since the war and are wearing out, just as are those of New England.

Merger Has Failed

WE wanted to see the proposed merger of yarn mills perfected and gave it all the encouragement we could in spite of the fact that we were never very optimistic of its success.

The point has now been reached where it is practically certain that there will be no merger of yarn mills put over by the present promoters and the best interests of the mills demands that the death of the project be recognized and that the individual yarn mills cease to depend on same for a solution of their troubles.

There was never at any time any large bankers actively interested in the yarn mill merger and none who had agreed to finance the proposition.

There were some bankers interested enough to listen to a proposition in connection with same but they have recently withdrawn their connection.

The carded yarn mills have orders on their books that far exceed the yarn stocks they hold and it would require very little backbone to advance yarn prices.

It is now time for yarn mill managers to forget the proposed merger and work for their own salvation.

Cotton Acreage in India

INDIA plants its cotton in July and August and an estimate just issued places the acreage this year at 100.3 per cent of that of last year.

As the size of the India crop has a bearing upon the consumption of American cotton by English mills, the above estimate would appear to indicate that the supply of India cotton would not be greater than during the past season.

Southern Textile Exposition

IN about six weeks another Southern Textile Exposition will be staged at Greenville, S. C., and we predict not only the best Exposition of the many that have been held there, but that the attendance of mill men this year will break all records.

Southern Textile Expositions have been held in Greenville every two years, and on alternate years or in the spring of the same year another textile machinery exhibit has been held in Boston.

As it has been decided to abandon the Boston show, there has been no textile machinery exhibit since October, 1926, and therefore the Greenville show will be the first opportunity in two years for the demonstration of new models and new devices.

The attendance of mill men at the Southern Textile Exposition has always been very satisfactory, and this year we expect it to break all records.

No Home Section Next Week

There will be no Home Section of the Southern Textile Bulletin next week.

Mrs. Ethel Thomas, editor, is to take her vacation, but will return in time to edit the Home Section for the issue of September 13th.

Weak Sellers

ONE of the best known purchasing agents in the United States, speaking of conditions in several of the industries, stated recently that prices were being affected "by weak kneed sellers rather than by hard boiled buyers."

We do not know whether he had the textile industry in mind or not, but his remarks are certainly applicable to the textile situation. Many mill men would do well to remember his words. More "hard boiled" sellers would be a big help in the cotton goods and yarn markets.

Personal News

Brack Davis has been promoted to overseer of weaving at the Geneva Cotton Mills, Geneva, Ala.

J. H. Emery has become night overseer of carding at the Poinsett Mills, Greenville, S. C.

J. W. Hogg is now overseer spinning at the Enterprise Manufacturing Company, Augusta, Ga.

W. E. Evans is now overseer weaving at the Crawford Cotton Mills, Crawford, Ga.

F. L. Holland has resigned as superintendent of the United Mills, Mortimer, N. C.

G. W. Williams, from the Slater Mills, Marietta, S. C., is now overseer of carding at the Judson Mills, Greenville, S. C.

D. W. League has resigned as overseer weaving at the F. W. Poe Manufacturing Company, Greenville, S. C.

T. C. Snipes has accepted the position of overseer of weaving at the F. W. Poe Manufacturing Company, Greenville, S. C.

W. E. Rambow has been appointed superintendent of the Aliceville plant of the Alabama Mills Company at Aliceville, Ala.

D. H. Morris, Jr., president of the Geneva Cotton Mills, Geneva, Ala., spent this week in New York on business.

J. F. Aichelman has resigned as manager of the knitting mill of Schwarzenbach-Huber Company, at Covington, Va.

Ben Colkitt will be manager of the Royle-Pilkington Company, which is building a new tapestry mill at Waynesville, N. C.

Chas. G. Salzenberg has been transferred from manager of the Front Royal (Va.) plant of Schwarzenbach-Huber Company to manager of the Covington (Va.) plant.

H. M. Bailey, Jr., who has been representing the Durham Hosiery Mills in the Southeastern territory has resigned to become associated with the Rayon Institute in New York.

A. B. McCormick has resigned as superintendent of the Yarbrough Mills, Durham, N. C., and accepted a similar position at the silk mill of A. Schottland, Inc., Rocky Mount, N. C.

J. W. Hurd, formerly assistant superintendent of the Apalache plant of Victor-Monaghan Company, Arlington, S. C., has become overseer spinning at the Judson Mills, Greenville, S. C.

Junius M. Smith, business manager of the Southern Textile Bulletin, will leave next week on an extended business trip North. He will visit Philadlephia, New York, Boston, Providence and a number of other cities.

A. P. McAbee, not R. P. McAbee, is now overseer weaving No. 1 and No. 4 at the Brookside Mills, Knoxville, Tenn.

John R. Hallman, of Inman, S. C., is now overseer No. 2 and No. 3 weaving at the Brookside Mills, Knoxville, Tenn.

J. T. Jordan has resigned his position with the Bladenboro Mills, Bladenboro, N. C., to return to his former position as superintendent of the United Mills, Mortimer, N. C.

Charles Bond, president of the Charles Bond Company, Philadelphia, accompanied by his wife and daughter, sailed last week for Europe. John R. Grundy, vice-president of the company, expects to go to Europe this week.

William Fleming With Charlotte Mfg. Co.

William Fleming has been appointed superintendent of the reed shop of the Charlotte Manufacturing Company, Charlotte. Mr. Fleming has been connected with the American Supply Company, Providence, R. I., for the past 25 years, being in charge of the reed making plant for 14 years. Mr. Fleming is well known in the South, especially among the South Carolina mill men.

The Charlotte Manufacturing Co. is installing special equipment for the manufacture of silk reeds and plans to specialize in this work. Mr. Fleming is thoroughly acquainted with silk reeds as well as with all other reeds and combs used in weaving and warping cotton, silk and woolen yarns.

Alabama-Louisiana-Mississippi Group to Meet

The Alabama - Louisiana - Mississippi Division of the Southern Textile Association will meet in Huntsville, Ala., on September 21 and 22. Details of the program are to be announced within a short time by Oliver G. Murphy, chairman of the Division.

Have You These Copies?

The New York Public Library is very anxious to secure the following numbers of the Southern Textile Bulletin to complete the permanent file of this journal which they are keeping:

Vol. 1, No. 1, to Vol. 20, No. 1; Vol. 20, No. 3, to Vol. 28, No. 2; Vol. 28, No. 4, to Vol. 30, No. 18; Vol. 30, No. 19, to the end of the Vol.; Vol. 34, No. 17 (June, 1928).

If any of our subscribers have some or all of these issues and wish to present them to this library, we are sure that they will be most gratefully received. Copies should be addressed to Mr. E. H. Anderson, Director, The New York Public Library, 476 Fifth Avenue, New York City.

MILL NEWS ITEMS OF INTEREST

Shelby, N. C.—The Primrose Tapestry Company, Twenty-third and Allegheny streets, Philadelphia, is to lease the building of the Olive Hosiery Mills and move equipment here for the manufacture of tapestry.

Durham, N. C.—The Knit-Well Hosiery Mill is installing additional equipment that will practically double the prdouction. The company makes fancy hose for men and is reported to have an excellent business.

Roxboro, N. C.—It is understood that the local plant of Collins and Aikman will be enlarged by building a 200-foot addition. The company makes plushes and velours. Contract for 20 new houses at the Baker plant, controlled also by Collins and Aikman, has been awarded.

High Shoals, Ga.—The High Shoals Manufacturing Company will not rebuild its mill which was burned some months ago. The stockholders have definitely decided to liquidate and not rebuild. The physical assets of the company are now being offered for sale. A. E. Horn is president of the company.

Athens, Ala.—The new building for the plant of the Volunteer Knitting Company, which the company promised on condition that Athens citizens would build forty houses at $1,000 each to care for the additional employees is assured. The company guarantees the house owners the rent for five years, and has an option to purchase at the end of that period.

Kingsport, Tenn.—Kingsport is to have a second silk mill, five acres of land having been purchased on the south side of the city, where construction work will start within a month, according to advices from Johnson City.

The plant will be a second unit of the Kingsport Silk Mills and the construction work will be under the direction of Harold Levy, of Kingsport. About 100 operatives will be required.

Charlotte, N. C.—Jass Bros., Inc., manufacturers of textile novelties, announce the addition of a second plant to their proposed mills here. They have just begun the erection of building to contain 40,000 square feet of floor space which will be completed by January 1. They announce that work on a second building to contain 20,000 to 40,000 square feet will be started soon. Buildings will cost around $120,000 and equipment about $100,000. Officials of the mill expect to go to New England this week to purchase machinery for the plants.

The company now operates a plant in Philadelphia and one in Atlanta, but it is said that these two will be closed and activities centered in Charlotte.

Meridian, Miss.—J. W. Rountree, of the Rountree Cotton Mills, of this city, states: "We are adding one 12-ball warp continuous indigo machine, built by the Cocker Machine & Foundry Co., Gastonia, N. C. Mechanics are here installing the machine and we hope to have it in operation by September 1, at which time we will put this mill on denims and other numbers requiring indigo dyed yarns. The machine complete cost us approximately $70,000."

Durham, N. C.—The Goldsboro plant of the Durham Hosiery Mills is now being vacated, and both machinery and other equipment are being installed in the mills here. The process of transfer is expected to be completed about the first of the month, at which time the Goldsboro building and property will be offered for sale. The branch plant at Goldsboro for the last few years had been manufacturing children's hosiery, and it was only a few weeks ago that officials reached their decision to move the machinery here. The Durham Hosiery Mills have two plants in Mebane, only one of which is in operation, and one in Orange county.

Waynesville, N. C.—J. T. Royle, president of Royle & Pilkington Tapestry Mills,, under construction here, and New Jersey, has arrived at Waynesville to oversee the installation of the machinery in the new tapestry mill, the building for which has just been completed and is located in Hazelwood, just outside of Waynesville.

The machinery for the mill is reaching Hazelwood daily and 40 carloads are now en route. Mr. Royle stated that all machinery will be ready for operation by October 1.

The tapestry mill building is built of supporting columns of brick and is almost entirely of glass windows. The grounds of the mill will be planted in grass, flowers and shrubs.

Ben Colkitt, formerly of New Jersey, will be manager of the Waynesville plant. Mr. Colkitt and his family moved to Waynesville some time ago.

Gainesville, Ga.—The merger of three local pants manufacturing firms was complete here this week. The new firm, headed by C. M. Chambers, local financier and manufacturer, is composed of the Gainesville Pants Company, J. T. Ladd Manufacturing Company, and Ray Manufacturing Company, and is known as Gainesville Pants Company.

Associated with Mr. Chambers will be C. W. Horton, of Winder, Ga., principal owner of Bellgrade Manufacturing Company, a work clothing firm. J. T. Ladd, of the Ladd Manufacturing Company, will also be a director.

It is estimated that after the firm's mechanical expansion is effected, it will employ 150 to 200 workers.

Paducah, Ky.—The Arcadia Hosiery Mills, Paducah's newest manufacturing unit, will open about September 15, according to an announcement. The new hosiery mills, which will be run by the same men who have charge of the Claussner Hosiery Mills, were erected at a cost of approximately $250,000. Within a year after the beginning of operation the new plant will employ 250 persons.

The following men, who are also officers of the Claussner Hosiery Mills, will be officers of the Arcadia Hosiery Mills: W. P. Paxton, president; R. F. Claussner, vice-president in charge of operation; J. J. Carlin, vice-president in charge of sales; James R. Smith, secretary and assistant to the vice-president, and Richard Rudy, treasurer.

New Braunfels, Tex.—On the petition of the Commercial Loan & Trust Co., of San Antonio, Ralph Durkee, of San Antonio, has been appointed receiver for the Planters and Merchants Mills, Inc., of New Braunfels, manufacturers of ginghams.

The plaintiff alleged that on November 5, 1924, the company executed 15-year sinking fund 7 per cent first mortgage gold bonds aggregating $500,000, and that it had failed to meet the interest payments as well as pay agreed installments into the sinking fund, and asked that the receiver conduct the affairs of the corporation until such time as the mill could be sold.

Master Mechanics To Meet October 16th

The Master Mechanics' Section of the Southern Textile Association will hold a meeting in Greenville, S. C., on Tuesday, October 16th, during the Southern Textile Exposition. Every master mechanic is cordially invited to attend this session and to visit the Exposition. It is especially fitting that the program will embrace this feature since the master mechanic is an important man in the plant organization of the modern cotton factory. Whether it be in the work of spinning or weaving of cotton, in the finishing, dyeing or the printing, the master mechanic is responsible for the continuous operation of the machinery. This Exposition will mean as much to him as to any one in the industry. Tuesday will be "Master Mechanics' Day."

Another very interesting event arranged for the Southern Textile Exposition is a meeting of the Textile Division of the American Society of Mechanical Engineers. This gathering will be held on Wednesday, October 17th, in the ball room of the Poinsett Hotel. There will be present as honor guest, Alex Dow, president of the society. Mr. Dow in private life is president of the Detroit Edison Company, and one of the most distinguished engineers of the country. His visit to Greenville as head of the A. S. M. E. will lend great interest to the Exposition. Jas. W. Cox, Jr., of New York City, chairman of the section, will conduct the meeting. Also there will be present Fred R. Low, editor of "Power." Other important officials of the national body are expected. Invitations will be extended to some of the leading cotton mill executives of the South to attend the session.

Glanzstoff Production Progressing

Production of new viscose yarns, which started recently at the Southern plant of the American Glanzstoff Corporation, Elizabethton, Tenn., is slowly being accelerated by the addition of spinning frames and increasing efficiency among several hundred employes now being trained. Only a few frames are running at present, specializing in 150 denier yarn, but within two or three months the existing machinery is expected to reach a rate of about 3,500,000 pounds annually.

The Glanzstoff plant in its various departments is about 100 per cent completed as to construction. The power house has been running for some time and about two weeks ago the chemical department started the preparation of solution for the spinning machinery, which got under way a few days ago.

It is thought that the production of yarn will be rather negligible this year from the volume standpoint, though present machinery will probably reach maximum efficiency early in the new year. Spinning frames wil be added to the present 3,500,000-pound capacity, so that the 1929 output will be in the neighborhood of 4,000,000 pounds, on the basis of 150 denier yarns. Glanzstoff's first unit will have an ultimate capacity of 5,000,000 pounds, when several thousand workers will be employed.

New Hit and Miss Colors in Wash Goods

A NUMBER of distinctive policies feature the spring 1929 offerings of Galey & Lord, 25 Madison avenue, who are also bringing out a large number of lines in entirely new weaves, prints, yarn content and style conception. The plan in woven goods is to maintain the individualism and not to confuse them, even remotely, with prints. The mills have installed new machinery, which makes what is an innnovation—a hit and miss dyed yarn in varied colorings. Thirty new colors have been added, which broaden the variety of the already broad assortments, says the Journal of Commerce.

The new yarns come in three and four color variations, which permit effects never before put before exacting style conscious buyers. The combination of weaves and prints is expanded appreciably and multi filament fabrics are made much more soft through the use of Viscose Crown Brand yarns. The new offering includes fabrics made of rayon and cottons, Bemberg specialties, Celanese, Celanese and rayon mixtures, all rayons and all cottons, some of them rayon decorated.

The "Arlequin" is a new range, 34-35 inches wide, which is a double warp cloth in high count for sports wear in small modern weaves, showing up to four colors. It features fabrics suitable for ensembles, as do many other of the offerings for the new season. There are broken diamonds and invisible stripes in contrast and other novelties for dress goods.

The new "Delice" line is a chiffon made of multi-filament yarns in a softer and sheerer finish. Here many weaves shown up the hit and miss yarns to special advantage. New types of delicate plaids are shown, insert figure stripes, broken stripes, larger and bolder plaids, quilted impressions, Turkish candy colorings and novelty checks on white and colored grounds. "Lusant" rayon description organdy is new, which shows woven color effects in soft pastel shades. Multi-cloor checks and paids used with enough rayon to enrich the patterns.

Cotton and Dulesco rayon are newly combined in the "Petal Bloom" line, which offers a soft handle and luster, mostly in bright pin stripes and broad chambray effects. The offering included weaves which use hit and miss yarns, end and end effects, narrow and broader stripes, with the stripe idea foremost, many fitted to the ensemble idea. The new "Lumina" voile shows an end and end rayon and cotton with warp and filling featuring stripes and plaids in bright and soberer color contrasts, also a number of the hit and miss yarn novelties.

"Vaibrant" chiffon is a novelty cloth of multi-filmaent rayon and cotton, which combines novel weaves and modern prints in various sizes, which shows up designs in an informal way. The cloth is exceptionally soft, many of the colors resembling metallics and others contrasting plainer shades. The same line also comes without the prints especially for ensemble combinations.

"Gaze Moderne," another new fabric, is an all cotton tissue with rayon and cut figure decorations which come in monotone and colored clips. Various styles show hit and miss dyed yarn decorations, with cut figures in artistic effects. In these rayon is used in a highly decorative way.

A number of all Bemberg fabrics have been produced under the name "Svelva," all of which are new and include "Tripoli," a very sheer fine denier high count cloth in a full color range of plain shades and "Ninon," which is heavier in weight. A Bemberg pique shows a very fine wale in a soft handle for sports wear. Georgettes in the line are dyed in indranthene colors in a full range of shades. The cloth cannot be distinguished from silk and will outwear man silks. In the voile prints the colors are what might be used in the highest type of all silk chiffons. They come in soft shades and bright color combinations in allover florals.

"Mica" tweed is of mercerized cotton with patterns suggestive of the name in basket weaves in plain shade diamonds and diagonals and in bright coloring also. "Taffetub" cotton rayon taffeta comes in plain and dobby styles in a full color range. Sheer voiles are included in "Piquet," which line features overcords in mercerized yarns in artistic arrangements. The "Mehpac" offering is cotton and rayon in new weaves which include stripes, geometrics, metal effects, high harness dobbies and plains. Emphasis is placed on the variety of weaves.

"Radioux" chiffon is cotton and rayon mixed, showing new checks and woven moire effects, hairline shadow stripes, ombres narrow rainbow repeats and many staples. "Gaze Marvel" puts before buyers a rayon and cotton mixed tissue in new color yarn combinations. There are end and end styles, new color yarn combinations, clipped work and high rayon decorations. "Elfin" batiste offers to the children's wear trade a sheer in a high construction suitably styled with clipped work included.

Very delicate work is available in the "Sea-Mist" line with rayon filling and cotton warp with delicate cut work in pastel colors. Some show dark cut work on tinted grounds and the reverse, also staples checks and plains. The "Taffosan" offering is of rayon and cotton in a close weave with stripes and dobby weaves included. "Viscela" voiles combine Celanese and rayon yarns in unusually odd shades in plaids, and checks in high and light shades.

A corded weave is offered in "Rantung," a cotton and rayon, in small dobbies in simple and more complicated colors. The "Doucelle" 36-inch all Celanese voile comes in plain shades from white through pastel tones to high colors.

Chatham Co. Adopts Core Yarn

The Chatham Manufacturing Company, Elkin, N. C., is adopting the core yarn construction which has been used before in blankets in light weights which could not be napped without a strong core. The mills are putting it in regular blanket weights because it will not only enormously increase the strength and the wearing qualities, but it will also allow a much loftier nap and hence greater warmth.

The present part-wool blanket—4¼ pounds, 68x80, and 4½ pounds, 70x80—has grown enormously popular. With the largest producer in the country taking this radical step in changing the construction of part-wool blankets other manufacturers will watch the development closely.

"One of the arguments against the popular priced blankets has been their lack of strength. With a core yarn filling all possible strength is obtained; consequently the blankets will last longer, and in many instances, such as institutions, their usefulness will be greatly enhanced," an official said.

"The production of the Chatham Manufacturing Company in blankets has increased over one million pairs during the past five years. A large part of this has been in part-wools. Recently a new mill has been completed and further increases in output will come. New machinery has been purchased to allow the manufacture of core yarn blankets, and beginning with the 1929 season all part wool blankets made by Chatham will have core yarn construction.

"We have been experimenting for two years on this and feel confident we have obtained the highest possible standard in a part-wool blanket.

"In addition, we are arranging new changes in styles, more single blankets and a line of solid colors, embracing all qualities, part-wool and all-wool."

Philippine Islands Trade Poor

July was the poorest month of the current year in the trade in textiles in general. Sharp advances in prices of goods in the United States coupled with small orders from the Provinces, which had ordered heavily during June, and the uncertainty

of raw cotton prices kept dealers out of the market. Dealers complain of very poor provincial collections. Stocks of textiles are generally normal and there has been no change in the anti-Japanese boycott situation since last month when Chinese dealers denied the organization of an anti-Japanese boycott, but Japanese goods handled by Chinese were suffering in favor of American products.

Small orders for American gray sheetings were placed during the early part of July, but continued favorable exchange and quick delivery resulted in preference being shown for Shanghai goods. Some Japanese gray sheetings continued to arrive. Local stocks of the higher grades of bleached sheetings are moving well at good prices, but business in the lower constructions of bleached sheetings continues extremely competitive with a slow movement. During July and early August, there was very little ordering of bleached sheetings and stocks are not too heavy. Trade in gray drills is stagnant. In colored yarn drills (suitings) the local movement was fair, but there was only small ordering of American goods at special prices. Stocks are reported to be below normal.

During July local demand for chambrays was good, stocks were low, and good orders were reported for the lighter weights of United States chambrays although American prices of the heaviest grades were too high to permit business being done. Present stocks of chambrays are fairly heavy. Only small orders were placed for denims as dealers are awaiting lower prices; local movement of denims is restricted and stocks are short. There was a fair local movement of ginghams at improved prices on account of the shortage of stocks but ample stocks are expected to arrive in the near future.

In narrow prints cheap goods with dyed grounds are moving well, and there is also a good demand for prints in new gingham effects. Stocks with light grounds and floral designs are extremely difficult to sell at present. In percales fair ordering in new styles of well-known brands was reported, and both the local movement and prices improved. All classes of khakis were in good demand at satisfactory prices and stocks were sufficient for requirements. Demand for voiles, particularly prints, is improving as dealers look for new goods for the Christmas and Easter trade. Trade in rayons and sateens is inactive. Demand for white broadcloths is fair and local stocks are small.—Trade Commissioner G. C. Howard.

Mill Men Answer Quillen

Greenville, S. C.—Robert Quillen's attack upon the wages and policies prevalent in Southern cotton mills was answered by a number of Greenville mill men who were interviewed on that subject.

Several of those interviewed said they preferred to remain out of any kind of controversy and had no desire to answer Quillen in any way. Several others, however, said Quillen's attack did the textile industry an injustice, in that it gave the impression that wages in the South were right in every field except in textiles.

"Everyone knows that wages in the South are low," one mill man declared. "It does not require Quillen to point this fact out, for our people to realize it. But why single out the textile industry? Why does he not point the same accusing finger at the mercantile stores of our cities? Has he made any investigation of the wages paid girls and young women in many of our stores? If so, I think he will find many other fields need reforming.

"The textile industry is paying low wages because it can afford to pay no more. Many of our mills have been operating without any hope of profit but merely to keep our help together and to provide a living for them. Why does Quillen not state both sides of the question?"

Another mill man who said he had been in the mill business in this and other States for some time said: "If Quillen thinks there is big money in the textile business, he should go in it. If he can make money out of it, he can do better than a score of mill presidents in this section are now doing. Why doesn't he try his hand at it? Maybe he could so operate his plant that he could pay his help more than existing mills are doing."

Another mill man pointed out that under existing conditions the Southern mill worker gets much more than it would seem at first.

"In addition to their wages, they get lights and water with no cost at all, and a house for almost nothing. I think all of the mills charge 25 cents a week for each room. Therefore if a man has a five-room house, he would have to pay $1.25 per week or a little over $5 per month. These facts should be taken into consideration in making any criticism of the Southern textile industry, it seems to me."

Others echoed virtually the same sentiments but said no good could be obtained by airing anyone's views, as substantial relief could come only by better business conditions, thus bringing about an improved demand for mill products.

American Woolen Co. Shows Big Loss

An indication of the unsatisfactory conditions prevailing in the woolen business are reflected in the report of the American Woolen Company, covering the first six months of this year. The company and its subsidiaries reported a net loss of $894,703 after charges and depreciation. This compares with a loss of $822,143 in the first half of las tyear.

Profit after charges for the six months this year totalled $105,297, and for the same period last year $239,203, while depreciation this year was estimated at $1,000,000, as compared with $1,061,346. Payment of $1,020,833 in preferred dividends and $438 in subsidiary dividends in the first half of 1927 brought the deficit to $1,843,414, while non-payment of dividends this year left the deficit at $894,703.

American Business in the First Half of 1928

(Continued from Page 7)

efficiency is evident from calculations of the Department of Commerce, which show that in manufacturing the output per worker averaged about 43 per cent higher in 1927 than in 1919. A large proportion, possibly the great majority, of the employees who have left factories have gone into other occupations, notably into distribution, into various forms of personal service, and into certain branches of transportation. The immense increase in the use of automobiles has caused the employment of hundreds of thousands in connection with their sale, repair or operation.

One of the most noteworthy tendencies during the first half of 1928 was the relative advance in prices of farm products as compared with other classes of products. The cost of living index and the retail cost of food were lower in the first six months of 1928, thus leaving to consumers a larger margin of purchasing power.

The foreign trade of the United States also continued in a satisfactory position during the first half of 1928. Exports were greater than for the first half of any year since the close of the post-war boom, when price levels were much higher. The gain as has been usual in recent years, was chiefly in exports of manufactured goods which were 8 per cent greater in value than in the first half of 1927. Imports were slightly less in value than in the corresponding period a year ago, and decidedly less than in the first half of 1926, but the declines are attributable to lower prices especially of silk and rubber. Eliminating the effect of lower prices there has been an almost unbroken upward tendency in imports ever since the war, due to the advancing buying power of consumers and the increasing demand of American industry for raw materials not produced in this country. The most striking feature of foreign trade this year, however, has been the exceptionally heavy exportation of gold which, in view of the large excess also of commodity exports over commodity imports, seems to indicate a still further expansion of the rate of American investment of capital in foreign countries.

Dyeing of Cotton Blacks

(Continued from Page 10)

but this has gone very largely out of the dyers' landscape of available colors, and that is logwood black. At one time this dye was of tremendous interest, but the low cost of the sulphur dyestuffs, and the direct cotton blacks, as well as the possibilities of relatively cheap and continuous production of aniline blacks have almost made logwood black on cotton a nonentity. The cost of black is, of course, low, but the results are not, generally speaking, all that one desires.

With respect to vat blacks, the high cost of production here limits their use, but it is amongst these colors that the very finest results can in every way be obtained.

Tendering subsequently of the cotton is also entirely absent, and such dyed cotton could then be indeed described as "fast."

There are, of course, certain extremely good results possible by means of the Azoic coloring matters, but the best methods at the moment which may be considered fairly foolproof for the dyeing of really fast blacks to all and sundry conditions and on all types of cotton fibre are by means of the vat dyestuffs.—Textile Argus.

Harvesting Methods and Weather Exposure on Spinning Quality of Cotton

(Continued from Page 6)

square root of the number spun. The results of the strength tests show that there was very little difference in the strength of yarn spun from the October and November pickings of cotton grown in rows C, Section A. However, the yarn spun from the snapped cotton grown in rows D, Section A, was noticeably weaker than that from the picked rows D, the decrease in strength ranging from 2.71 per cent to 5.40 per cent, depending upon the yarn number.

As the weathering of the cotton in the field evidently had no noticeable effect on the strength of the yarn spun from it, the difference in strength of yarn spun from cotton snapped on November 24 and that of yarn spun from cotton picked on October 19 must be due almost entirely to the method of harvesting.

The cotton grown in Section B and gathered by the snapping method showed a similar decrease in yarn strength, the yarn from the snapped cotton being from 1.47 per cent to 3.30 per cent weaker than that from picked cotton grown in the same section and harvested on the same date.

Although the percentages of average deviation and extreme variation for the snapped cotton are in each case higher than those of the corresponding picked cotton, the differences are so small as to have no real significance.

Manufacturing properties: It is practically impossible for ordinary cleaning equipment to remove all pin trash from low-grade cottons. A large part of this pin trash is freed from the fibers as they pass through the rolls of the various fly frames and through the spinning rolls. Some of this minute trash, however, continues to adhere to the fibers, and gives the yarn a somewhat rough appearance. This was the case with the yarns spun from the cottons of these tests.

Summary.

This test of cotton grown in Texas indicates that snapping as a method of harvesting is responsible for an increase in waste content and a lowering of grade; that the yarns from snapped cottons grown within a given section of the field were consistently slightly weaker than spun from picked cotton of that section; that snapping evidently had no particular effect upon the uniformity of size and strength of the yarns spun; and that there was no appreciable difference in the manufacturing qualities of picked and snapped

cottons. The results of the test indictate also that longer exposure in the field was responsible for a lowering in grade.

Kaumagraph Transfers Discover the Antarctic

Commander Byrd's trip to the Antarctic is completely equipped with everything necessary to make the expedition successful. No exploration ever undertaken equals this one from the point of view of careful preparation. Stowed away in his ships are such necessities as airplanes, tractors, scientific instruments, medicines, foodstuffs, and woolen underwear.

The woolen underwear was donated by the Lackawanna Mills, of Scranton, Pa., and marked with Kaumagraph Transfers. Thus, Kaumagraph Transfers push on to the South Pole—possibly one of the few places in the world to which they have not yet penetrated. Kaumagraph Transfers are used by over 75 per cent of all hosiery manufacturers, by over 75 per cent of all woolen manufacturers, by textile mills, by leather manufacturers and in countless other industries as well. Small wonder then, that Kaumagraph Transfers were chosen to identify a minor but nevertheless important, item in the equipment of the largest and most carefully planned scientific excursion ever known.

Reduced Operations in Mass. Cotton Mills

Boston, Mass.—Due to the strike at New Bedford and to heavy curtailment at Fall River, cotton mill activity in Massachusetts for July was the lowest since the government began compilation of detailed figures early in 1921. To find as small a total of spindle hours operated as that of last month, one would have to go back several years, possibly to pre-war days, when in number of spindles in place the Massachusetts textile industry was the same size as today.

In July 4,595,674 of Massachusetts' total 9,349,994 spindles were active, with a total of 793,954,764 spindle hours. This was an average activity of 85 hours for the month, or 44.1 per cent of capacity. Reflecting for the most part the effect of the New Bedford strike, last month's activity compares with 154 hours per spindle in place, or 72 per cent of capacity, for March, the last month unaffected by the shut-down.

Average operation of 85 hours for the Massachusetts spindle in July compared with 261 hours in South Carolina, 246 hours in Georgia, 235 hours in North Carolina and 217 hours in Alabama. The average for the industry was 176 hours.

Massachusetts' best month since the records began was in March, 1923, when 10,925,388 of the 11,993,961 spindles in place operated a total of 2,361,882,758 spindle hours, or just about three times the total of July.

Last month the number of spindles in the Massachusetts textile industry continued to decline. It is not a pleasant task to point out losses in Massachusetts spindles, but comparison with the recent past may be of value.

At the peak, in November, 1922, Massachusetts had in place 12,008,258 spindles, as against 9,349,994 on July 31 last. Six years ago, as now, North Carolina was second in number of spindles, with 5,340,033; today the number has grown to 6,191,580. South Carolina was, and still is, third, with 5,102,092 spindles in November, 1922, and 5,491,604 at the end of July.

Since November, 1922, the New England spindles in place have dropped from 17,397,664 to 15,643,054, while those in the cotton growing States have increased from 16,157,559 to 18,510,488. Furthermore, in the South nearly all the spindles are in active operation, while hundreds of thousands in New England are inactive, many of them permanently.

The cotton manufacturing industry as a whole was less active in July, due to quiet demand for goods. Operations were at 79.8 per cent capacity on a single shift basis, compared with 88.3 per cent in June, and with 107.2 per cent at the recent peak last November.

Receivers Named in Suit Against Cooper & Griffin

Spartanburg, S. C.—D. E. McCuen and George P. Robertson, of Greenville, S. C., have appointed receivers for the firm of Cooper & Griffin, Inc., cotton merchants, and W. C. Griffin individually by Federal Judge H. H. Watkins, of the South Carolina Western District.

The Erlanger Mill, Lexington, N. C., is complainant in the bill of equity against the firm of Cooper & Griffin, Inc., and L. Y. Irvin, of Greenville, brought the action against W. S. Griffin individually.

The order directing the appointment of receivers was based upon information contained in the two bills of equity and the answers of the defendants, in which they admitted all alleged liabilities and joined in asking the court to name receivers.

The Erlanger Mill complaint charges Cooper & Griffin, Inc., with failure to fulfill contracts for delivery of cotton contracted for in 1926, with a resultant debt of approximately $226,000 to complainant, secured by promissory notes past due. The complaint further alleges that the firm of Cooper & Griffin, Inc., now has large outstanding orders for the purchase and sale of cotton and that these contracts, hitherto protected by hedging in the New York and New Orleans exchanges, can no longer be safeguarded in this way, because of "abnormal" conditions in the cotton business.

East Carolina to Try for Northern Mills.

Kinston, N. C.—The Eastern Carolina Chamber of Commerce will conduct an advertising campaign in the hope of interesting Northern textile mill owners in this section's advantages. A "large sum" will be spent, it was stated at headquarters of the organization.

SUPERINTENDENTS AND OVERSEERS

We wish to obtain a complete list of the superintendents and overseers of every cotton mill in the South. Please fill in the enclosed blank and send it to us.

....., 192.....

Name of Mill.....

Town.....

.....Spinning Spindle .....Looms

.....Superintendent

.....Carder

.....Spinner

.....Weaver

.....Cloth Room

.....Dyer

.....Master Mechanic

Recent changes.....

.....

.....

Index To Advertisers

Where a — appears opposite a name it indicates that the advertisement does not appear in this issue.

Detour Makes Difference.

She—"Men are all alike—whatever you say to them goes in one ear and out the other."

He—"And what is said to a woman goes in one ear and out at the mouth."

Processing Cotton Pile Fabrics

(Continued from Page 5)

exercised in dyeing pile fabrics to keep down cloudiness as must be exercised in getting evenness.

This sample is dried and cooled as quickly as possible. It is then compared to standard sample and should be slightly lighter, generally speaking. The next sample is cut from the machine in from 10 to 40 minutes after first sample and should be, after drying and cooling, just about a match to standard. This sampling is carried on until the shade comes up to just what is desired and the liquor is dumped. Allowance must be made in sampling between the time the sample is cut from machine and time it is found to be a match to standard. This time varies from around four to twenty minutes, depending on just how long it takes to cut, rinse, dry and cool the machine sample. There are shades of green that will take an unusually long time to cool and develop to a shade where an accurate match can be obtained.

While the machine sample is being dried, cooled and compared to standard sample, the dyeing is going right on and the shade is getting heavier. The shade not only is getting heavier during this period, but is being changed in tone due to one or more of the colors used in combination having a little slower exhaustion than the rest. It requires extreme care and continued practice in making the proper allowance in sampling from the machine so as to get an accurate match on the take-out. In drying the machine sample, it is found best to do so with warm circulating air. As this air drying is rather slow, the hot steam cylinder is usually resorted to. Cylinder drying is done quickly and it is this time saved that is so important. The disadvantage of cylinder drying is that some shades are weakened on coming in contact with the hot surface. This dulling of shade must be allowed for in matching.

Study Dyestuff Properties.

It is necessary to know the working characteristics of the dyestuffs you are using in order to secure a good match and even results. Dyestuffs that dye evenly and exhaust uniformly and slowly under various temperatures and at different concentrations are necessary. Colors are best used in combination which exhaust at same speed or nearly so.

When shade is secured, the dye liquor is dumped and the final rinses are made. The goods are rinsed clear of loose color and the cloth is left in a cool state. While the dye liquor is being dumped and the rinses are in progress there is a simmering or slow exhaustion of the several colors left in the liquor due to the cooling bath. Being familiar with the several colors that constitute the formulas you may allow for the taking on of those colors that exhaust in the cooling bath. To get a final check on this last exhaustion a sample is cut from the final rinse.

Finishing.

The goods are now removed from the machine and run through a vacuum extractor at full width. The dyed goods are carried to the finishing room where they are wet finished, dried and dry finished. The main object of the finishing process is to bring the pile up straight and uniform, later laying the pile at required angle for that particular grade of goods. By the aid of the tigre machine, steam brush, shearer, and plusher, the finisher does his work. In the hands of a skilled finisher the rough pieces of pile fabrics coming from the dyehouse are converted into a beautiful, lustrous and soft material for which there are found so many uses.

North Carolina Facts and Figures

(Continued from Page 8)

clay. Value of mica is 37 per cent of total production in United States; it ranks second in the production of copper in Southern States, and has largest feldspar mine and open-face granite quarry in the world.

Forest Products.

North Carolina produces $100,000,000 forest products annually. The South produces 50 per cent of the Nation's lumber, and Western North Carolina's hardwood forests, and Eastern North Carolina's pine and gum timberlands are among the richest in supplies of lumber in the Eastern half of the United States.

For Larger Sheets— And More of Them

(Columbia State)

Oklahoma, Western though it is and proud of it, likes no more than the rest of the world Great Open Spaces about the feet on cold nights, and so the State has decreed by statute that in hotels no bed sheet shall be of less length than 108 inches.

Now Comes the Cotton-Textile Institute and in its campaign to increase the consumption of cotton sets going a crusade for bed sheets ample in both length and breadth.

"That is a cause that should win ardent converts and not only among persons having their private fortunes more or less bound up with cotton. If there is an economy that is mean, annoying and disappointing, surely it is parsimony in respect of the cloth that makes up bed sheets! The lower sheet should be long enough to allow of a tuck-in of six or seven inches at each end to hold it smoothly and securely in place. The top sheet ought to be long enough to tuck firmly at the foot of the bed while the top is folded back over the other covers at least half a yard. Both sheets should have ample width so that the sides may be tucked under far enough to hold them firmly.

"And not only is it better sheets the Institute advises, but more of them. A third sheet is, the experts of the Institute maintain, both protective and convenient. During certain seasons many sleepers find it comfortable to use a second top sheet rather than a blanket; and an argument to the housewife is that a third sheet can be laundered at less trouble and expense than a blanket.

Cotton Goods

New York.—Considerable improvement was noted in the cotton goods markets during the week. Sales of both unfinished and finished goods were larger. Several commission houses reported that they did the largest business they have had since last December. The bulk of the business in print cloths and sheetings was taken on the recent low price levels, although quotations has moved up some at the close of the week.

There was a marked gain in business in wide cloths used by the automobile and other manufacturing trades, and this division of the market is now in a much stronger position. There was also a better business in ginghams, and some of the other colored lines. Prices continued unsatisfactory to the mills and there was general complaint of the narrow profit margins.

Percales and other staple printed goods sold well. Larger sales of draperies, flannels and bedspreads were reported. A number of large contracts for hose and belting duck were placed.

Good volume in wide drills, sheetings and sateens has been attained during the past week in the coarse yarn cloth market. Demand for spots and September shipments has been more pronounced, with buyers on some lines willing to go 3 or 4 cents above contract rates to secure spot sateens. Spot drills have commanded a premium on some constructions and good business to the close of the year has been placed. Inquiry for yardage on wide goods for the first quarter of next year has been current. Market reports show volume only a few degrees less than that reached in the two weeks preceding.

Slightly varying prices and a moderate amount of business in quick goods were among the characteristics of the fine cloth market. Rumors of lower prices in some shirting lines resulted in some diminution of trading, although a check-up showed no marked deviation from recent levels in chambrays and the like as actually possible. In some rayons, in silk and cotton mixtures, and fancies a moderate business was done, in some instances at slightly higher prices, while the rest of the market held firm.

The 80x60 feeler-motion carded broadcloths were holding firm at 8⅝ cents, in most centers. Good makes of 90x60s were being quoted at 10 cents; seven-eighths reported on less choice goods, first hands. For spots of 100x60, 10½ cents still heard, five-eighths generally wanted for contract.

Through most of the week the majority of sheetings styles remained quiet and quotations on some constructions are irregular. For the 31-inch, 48x48, 5.00 yard, 6⅝ cents net was paid. Contract of 36-inch, 40x40, 6.15 yard reported at 5½ cents net; that price was also reported for some makes nearby, with others quoting five-eighths. Spots of 37-inch, 48x48, 4.00 yard reported sold at 8⅜ cents net and some makes hold at one-half. For some makes of 40-inch, 48x48, 2.85 yard, spot, 11¼ cents was paid; less choice qualities quoted at 11 and 11⅛ cents net. The market on 36-inch, 48x48, 3.00 yard is 10½ cents net. Spots of 40-inch, 48x48, 2.50 yard, which are scarce, again sold at 12¾ cents; for later, one-half and five-eighths quoted, on different makes. For 40-inch, 44x44, 5.00 yard, 7 to 7⅛ net quoted, depending upon make.

The Fall River cloth market has shown very little change from last week, with scattered trading in a variety of constructions. The estimated sales for this period will not exceed 20,000 pieces, with prices somewhat irregular. Sateens and twills were in moderate demand, with the former quite scarce for spot delivery, especially the 4.70 number. Print cloths were only moderately active, with houses which are usually the big buyers absent from the market. Most of the trading in prints was in 500 piece lots and ran down from this figure rather than up.

Cotton goods prices were as follows:

Print cloths, 28-in., 64x60s	6⅛
Print cloths, 27-in., 64x60s	5⅞
Gray g'ds. 38½-in., 64x60s	7⅞
Gray goods, 39-in., 68x72s	8½
Gray goods, 39-in., 80x80s	10¾
Dress ginghams	12½a15
Brown sheetings, 3-yd.	11¾
Brown sh't'gs, 4-yd. 56x60s	9¾
Brown sheetings, stand.	12¾
Tickings, 8-oz.	22 a23½
Denims	19
Staple ginghams, 27-in.	10½
Standard prints	9

The Yarn Market

Philadelphia, Pa.—The yarn markets showed slight improvement during the week. The confused conditions have been brought about by the erratic trend of cotton prices showed signs of becoming more settled. Inquiry was considerably better at the close of the week and small orders were more frequent. The amount of new business was generally small. It is believed, however, that many consumers are ready to place larger orders as soon as they are somewhat more confident of cotton values. Most buyers were willing to cover only a few weeks ahead. On the other hand, spinners generally were not interested in inquiry on future business at the prices buyers were willing to pay. Spinners are bullish over the cotton outlook and can see no reason for lower yarn prices, especially as prices have already reached a very low point.

Mercerizers are beginning to move a moderate volume of yarn at the lower prices put into effect recently and are now becoming more confident of an early expansion of demand to cover buyers' requirements, in large part, through the rest of the year.

Combed yarn dealers and spinners' agents here report slightly more liberal sales to the processing companies, but at very low prices. In fact, such increase as there has been in combed yarn sales has not had the effect of supporting prices. Combed yarn prices heard around the market are a cent or two lower, on the average, than those reported last week.

In carded yarns, weaving numbers continue very quiet but movement of carded knitting yarns has picked up more or less, although demand in this department of the market remains decidedly spotty. It is indicated that local, long-established houses, whose associations with certain of the larger knitwear manufacturers have been close, have lately come into the keenest sort of competition with direct selling spinners.

The latter are taking advantage of various aspects of the present situation which are in their favor. Whereas, relatively little carded yarn of any description is being carried in stock by the local dealers, direct selling knitting yarn spinners appear able on brief notice to make required deliveries. It appears also as if some of the cotton purchased by these mills at around 17 cents last winter is on hand to enable them to quote low prices.

Southern Single Skeins

4s-8s	33
10s	33½
14s	34½
16s	34
20s	36
24s	38
26s	40
40s	43½

Southern Two-ply Skeins

4s-8s	33½
10s	34
12s	34½
16s	35½
20s	37
24s	37½
26s	38½
30s	40½
40s	49
50s	58½

Southern Single Warps

4s-8s	33½
10s	34
12s	34½
14s	35
16s	35½
20s	36½
30s	40½
40s	49½

Southern Two-ply Warps

8s	33
10s	34
12s	34½
14s	35
16s	35½
20s	36½
24s	38
26s	38½
30s	40½

Southern Frame Spun Carded Yarn on Cones

8s	32½
10s	33½
14s	34
16s	34½
18s	34
20s	35
22s	36
24s	37
26s	38
30s	39½
40s	47½

Southern Two-ply Combed Peeler

8s	44
20s	48
30s	52
38s	55
40s	56
50s	62
60s	66
70s	76
80s	87

Carpet and Upholstery Yarns in Skeins

8s to 9s 3-4-ply tinged tubes	30½
8s 3-ply hard white warp twist	30½
10s and 10s 3 and 4-ply hard white yarn tubes and skeins	31½
Same, warps	32½

Southern Two-ply Hard Twist Combed Peeler Weaving Yarns

8-12s,	46
20s	48
30s	53
36s	54
38s	56
40s	57
50s	60
60s	65
70s	80
80s	85

Southern Combed Peeler Single Yarn on Cones

10s	42
12s	42½
16s	43½
22s	46
24s	47½
26s	48½
28s	49½
38s	52½
40s	54½
50s	60
60s	65
70s	75

Want Department

For Sale

Liddell Automatic Engine, 40 horsepower; Harris Corliss Engine; 125 horsepower. Both in excellent condition. Randolph Mills, Inc., Franklinville, N. C.

For Sale

25,000 4x5½ used spools; 40,000 4x5 used spools. Price and sample on request. Lowell Shuttle Company, Lowell, Mass.

Becky Ann's Books

Interesting Stories of Cotton Mill Life

"A Man Without a Friend"

"Only a Factory Boy"

"Hearts of Gold"

"The Better Way"

"Will Allen—Sinner"

Price $1.00 Each

Order from

CLARK PUBLISHING CO.

Charlotte, N. C.

For Sale

24 Stafford 25 harness, double index dobby heads.
72 Stafford 20 harness, double index dobby heads.
Practically new.
Box 691, Burlington, N. C.

Popular and Seashore Excursions

TO

Washington, D. C., Richmand, Norfolk and Virginia Beach, Va.

VIA

Southern Railway System

Friday, August 31, 1928

Round trip fraes from Charlotte, N. C.

Washington, D. C.	$12.00
Richmond, Va.	7.75
Norfolk, Va.	8.75
Virginia Beach, Va.	9.25

Tickets on sale August 31, good on all trains (except Crescent Limited).

Final limit good returning on all regular trains (except Crescent Limited) so as to reach original starting point prior to midnight Wednesday, Sept. 5, 1928.

Big League Baseball Washington, D. C.

New York Yankees vs. Washington Senators Sept. 1st and 2nd. Philadelphia Athletics vs. Washington Senators Sept. 3rd, (2 games).

For further information and sleeping car reservations call on any Southern Railway agent.

R. H. GRAHAM,
Division Passenger Agent,
Charlotte, N. C.

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Write for Prices and Free Samples

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To Buy—?
To Exchange—?
Employment—?
Help—?

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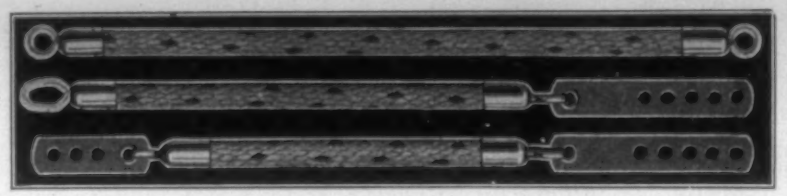
Established 1869

Richmond, Va.

Loom Cords a Specialty



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WILLIAM P. VAUGHAN

Southern Representative, P. O. Box 792, Greenville, S. C.

"WHERE TRAVELER NEEDS ARE PARAMOUNT," Use the UNIVERSAL STANDARD PRODUCTS, which insure you against Interruptions and Delays in your work.

FOR FINE YARNS—
Use OUR SPECIALLY TEMPERED NARROW TRAVELERS.

FOR UNIFORMITY OF TWIST IN PLYS AND CORDS—
Use the new "BOWEN PATENTED VERTICAL OFFSET"
Patent No. 1,636,992.

EMPLOYMENT BUREAU

The fee for joining our employment bureau for three months is $2.00 which will also cover the cost of carrying a small advertisement for two weeks.

If the applicant is a subscriber to the Southern Textile Bulletin and his subscription is paid up to the date of his joining the employment bureau the above fee is only $1.00.

During the three month's membership we send the applicant notices of all vacancies in the position which he desires and carry small advertisements for two weeks.

We do not guarantee to place every man who joins our employment bureau, but we do give them the best service of any employment bureau connected with the Southern Textile Industry.

WANT position as overseer weaving and designing. Long experience and the best of references. No. 5474.

WANT position as overseer spinning, or spooling, warping, winding and twisting. Also overhaul spinning room machinery. No. 5475.

WANT position as overseer spinning or as second hand in large mill if pay is right. No. 5476.

WANT position as overseer plain or fancy weaving. I. C. S. graduate of fancy weaving. 4 years as overseer. Married. Age 35. Go anywhere in Southern States. Best references. No. 5477.

WANT position as overseer weaving or as carding or spinning. Want a position with a future. Can handle any department. No. 5478.

WANT position as overseer spinning, or as spooling, warping and winding. 15 years overseer. Temperate and good manager of help. A hustler for quality and quantity. Would consider position as second hand in large mill. No. 5479.

WANT position as overseer weaving; age 45; 28 years experience in weave room; 15 years as overseer; now employed. No. 5480.

WANT position as superintendent or overseer weaving. Age 37. Married References. No. 5481.

WANT position as superintendent or overseer weaving. Go anywhere immediately. Best references. No. 5482.

WANT position as overseer carding or spinning, or both in small mill. 23 years experience on white and colored. Married, sober, and have good references. No. 5483.

WANT position as superintendent, assistant superintendent, overseer spinning or overseer cloth room. 15 years mill experience, including 5 years general office work. Began in the opening room and worked through every department under one of the best mill agents in the South. Age 30, married and best references from present employers. No. 5484.

WANT position as second hand on Universal winders, and warping; some experience in spooling. Know yarns up to 120, cotton and silk. Would like to get with good processing company. No. 5485.

WANT position as book-keeper or general office clerk. Six years experience in book-keeping, stenography, making payrolls, etc. Married, age 24, will go anywhere immediately. Best references. No. 5486.

WANT position as overseer spinning. 15 years clean record. Age 40. Married; strictly temperate; references, all employers. No. 5487.

WANT position as overseer carding. Experienced, and well qualified. Best of references. No. 5488.

WANT position as manager, general superintendent or superintendent. Understand all processes of manufacturing from raw cotton to finished goods. Best references—all past employers. No. 5490.

WANT position as overseer spinning. Understand the Bedeaux system, low cost and good production. References. No. 5491.

WANT position as overseer spinning. Experienced, well qualified and will go anywhere. No. 5492.

WANT position as overseer carding or spinning. 23 years mills experience and can give good satisfaction. No. 5493.

WANT position as overseer cloth room. 17 years on present job. Present employers will recommend me. No. 5494.

WANT position as overseer spinning, spooling, twisting, winding; 8 years experience, age 41; good manager of help; can figure any change in spinning room; will take day or night work. References. No. 5495.

WANT position as overseer carding. Long experience and best of references. No. 5496.

WANT position as overseer weaving, plain or drill. Now taking course in fancies. Age 41. Eight years experience as second hand and overseer. Married, two other workers in family. Member Baptist church. Best references. No. 5497.

WANT position as overseer cloth room. Nineteen years experience on plain, colored and fancies. Good references. No. 5498.

WANT position as roll coverer and belt man. 13 years experience; age 38; married; best of references. Can handle any size job. No. 5499.

WANT position as superintendent, or as carder and spinner; plain or fancy, Jacquard and Dobby weaves of all kinds. No. 5500.

WANT position as overseer spinning; would take position as second hand in large mill; also overhaul machinery. Age 34. Martel Mills officials will recommend me. No. 5501.

WANT position as dyer, bleacher, chemist, on cotton goods. 21 years experience on ginghams, awning and ticking; can dye sulpher vat, mineral and vegetable. Age 42. Best of references. No. 5502.

WANT position as overseer weaving, carding or spinning; well experienced and best of references. No. 5503.

WANT position as superintendent or assistant to superintendent, or carding and spinning. Qualified, experienced, reliable. No. 5504.

WANT position as overseer spinning. 20 years experience; will be at liberty after August 25th. No. 5505.
overseer large department, — either

WANT position as superintendent or as carding, spinning, weaving or cloth room. Would accept position of traveling salesman of mill supplies. No. 5506.

WANT position as overseer or second hand in spinning; age 34; I. C. S. graduate; will go anywhere. No. 5507.

WANT position as overseer weaving or designer, or as stenographer and cost accountant. Experienced dobby designer, and fancy weaver; well educated and want position where there is a chance of advancement. No. 5508.

WANT position as overseer weaving or as second hand in large mill. Age 37. One year on fancy weaves, six years overseer cloth room. I. C. S. graduate. Will go anywhere. No. 5509.

WANT position as overseer carder or spinner or both in smaller mill. I. C. S. graduate; experienced; married and no bad habits. Am a North Carolina boy. No. 5510.

WANT position as overseer carding or spinning, or spooling, twisting, warping and beaming. Prefer carding and spinning, and would like to go to Okla. or Ark. No. 5511.

WANT position as superintendent of a yarn mill; eight years on present position as superintendent. Good record and best references. No. 5512.

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Picker Sticks—
Charles Bond Co.
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Piece Dyeing Marhinery—
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Cocker Machinery & Foundry Co.
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Presses—
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Economy Baler Co.
Saco-Lowell Shops
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Charles Bond Co.
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Morse Chain Co.
Ramsey Chain Co., Inc.
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Allis-Chalmers Mfg. Co.
Sydnor Pump & Well Co.
Quillers—
Crompton & Knowles Loom Works
Universal Winding Co.
Quill Cleaners—
Terrell Machine Co.
Quill Boards—
Washburn
Raw Stock Machines—
Klauder Weldon Dyeing Machine Division, H. W. Butterworth & Sons Co.
Rayon, Celanese, Artificial Silk—
American Glanzstoff Corp.
Celanese Corp. of America
Commercial Fibre Co.
Duplan Silk Corp.
DuPont Rayon Co.
The Viscose Co.
Receptacles—
Economy Baler Co.
Rogers Fibre Co.
Reeds—
Charlotte Mfg. Co.
Emmons Loom Harness Co.
Textile Mill Supply Co.
Reels—
H. W. Butterworth & Sons Co.
Rodney Hunt Machine Co.
Rings—
Draper Corporation.
H & B American Machine Company.
Saco-Lowell Shops
Whitinsville Spinning Ring Co.
Ring Spinning Frames—
Fales & Jenks Machine Co.
H. & B. American Machine Co.
Saco-Lowell Shops
Textile Finishing Machinery Co.
Whitin Machine Works
Ring Traveler—
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National Ring Traveler Co.
U. S. Ring Traveler Co.
Victor Ring Traveler Co.
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A. C. Lawrence Leather Co.
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Roll Machines—
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Rolls—
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H. W. Butterworth & Sons Co.
Collins Bros. Machine Co.
Fales & Jenks Machine Co.
H & B American Machine Company.
Rodney Hunt Machine Co.
Saco-Lowell Shops
Southern Spindle & Flyer Co.
Textile Finishing Machinery Co.
Washburn.
Whitin Machine Works
Woonsocket Machine & Press Co., Inc.
Rolls (Metal)—
Rodney Hunt Machine Co.
Rolls (Rubber)—
Rodney Hunt Machine Co.
Rolls (Wood)—
Rodney Hunt Machine Co.
Washburn.
Roller Bearings—
Hyatt Roller Bearing Co.
Timken Roller Bearing Co.
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T. B. Wood's Sons Co.
Round Leather Harness Straps—
E. H. Jacobs Mfg. Co., Inc.
Roving Cans and Boxes—
Rogers Fibre Co.
Roving Machinery—
H & B American Machine Company.
Saco-Lowell Shops
Whitin Machine Works
Woonsocket Manhine & Press Co., Inc.
Saddles —
Dixon Lubricating Saddle Co.
Sanitary Equipment—
Vogel, Joseph A. Co.
Sanitary Fountains—
——See Drinking Fountains.
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——See Power Transmission Machinery
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B. S. Roy & Son Co.
Shell Rolls—
H & B American Machine Company.
Saco-Lowell Shops
Washburn
Shuttles—
David Brown Co.
Lowell Shuttle Co.
Draper Corporation.
U. S. Bobbin & Shuttle Co.
J. H. Williams Co., The
Silent Chain Drives—
Diamond Chain & Mfg. Co.
Link-Belt Co.
Morse Chain Co.
Ramsey Chain Co.
Silver Steel Hack Saw Blades—
E. C. Atkins & Co.
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H. W. Butterworth & Sons Co.
The Philadelphia Drying Machinery Co
Textile Finishing Machinery Co.
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Saco-Lowell Shops
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Arabol Mfg. Co.
Arnold, Hoffman & Co., Inc.
Haberland Mfg. Co.
Hart Products Corp.
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Wolf, Jacques & Co.
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Arabol Mfg. Co.
Arnold, Hoffman & Co., Inc.
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Skewers—
David Brown Co.
Courtney, Dana S. Co.
Draper Corporation.
T. C. Entwistle Co.
Walter L. Parker Co.
U. S. Bobbin & Shuttle Co.
Slashers—
Charles B. Johnson
H & B American Machine Company
Saco-Lowell Shops
Slasher Combs—
Draper Corporation.
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Steel Heddle Mfg. Co.
Textile Finishing Machinery Co
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Arabol Mfg. Co.
Arnold, Hoffman & Co., Inc.
L. Sonneborn Sons, Inc.
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Arabol Mfg. Co.
Arnold, Hoffman & Co., Inc.
Arnold, Hoffman & Co., Inc
Borne, Scrymser Co.
J. B. Ford Co.
Mathieson Alkali Works, Inc.
L. Sonneborn Sons Co.
Chas. H. Stone
Wolf, Jacques & Co.
Sodium Perborate—
The Roessler & Hasslacher Chemical Co.
Sodium Peroxide—
The Roessler & Hasslacher Chemical Co.
Softeners—
Arabol Mfg. Co.
Chas. H. Stone
Arnold, Hoffman & Co., Inc.
Borne, Scrymser Co.

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Timken Roller Bearing Co.

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Saco-Lowell Shops

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Eclipse Textile Devices, Inc.
Saco-Lowell Shops

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Dunning & Boschert Press Co., Inc
Economy Baler Co.

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HOME SECTION
SOUTHERN
TEXTILE BULLETIN

Edited by "Becky Ann" (Mrs. Ethel Thomas)

CHARLOTTE, N. C., AUGUST 30, 1928.

Correspondents' Special Issue

David Clark, Our Host

Will Give You All a Dinner in Greenville During Exposition.

As host to this meeting of the correspondents of the HOME SECTION of the SOUTHERN TEXTILE BULLETIN, we bid you all a sincere and hearty welcome. Am sorry that several of our good contributors are missing from this splendid group of textile men and women. For several months we have tried to get your pictures for this get-together meeting.

We would like to know you all personally. We hope that all of you who attend the Exposition in Greenville, S. C., this fall, will make our booth headquarters, and feel at home with us.

We are going to plan to have you all take dinner with us, there, at a time to be decided on later. "Aunt Becky" will let you know when, and where, when we get it all arranged.

Would like to call the attention of you all to "Little Willie," who went to work when a very small boy, probably about the age of 10. That accounts for his being so stunted (?) we suppose, and I'm sure you are all sorry for him.

We are glad you all appreciate the HOME SECTION. We felt that it would fill a great need in the textile industry, and we are deeply gratified over the result. Your approval and support has been hearty and sincere, and we thank you for the splendid co-operation you have given to "Aunt Becky."

By writing up these splendid news letters from your communities, you are giving them the right kind of publicity, and creating a good opinion of the textile industry in circles where the truth is not known. We ask your continued co-operation, and trust that THE BULLETIN and the HOME SECTION may gain many more friends through your influence.

Again, welcome, and thank you.

DAVID CLARK.

DAVID CLARK
Our Host

WELCOME! WELCOME! WELCOME!

Howdy! and welcome, to everybody!

We are meeting a week earlier than we expected, and this is why. The story gave out, and we have plenty room, this week, before starting another.

We are so proud of you all we don't know how to express it. But we know you are going to be a big surprise to thousands who read the BULLETIN, and have false opinions concerning how Southern mill people look.

We don't believe that a finer or more healthier looking bunch could be gotten together from any source, unless "hand picked"—and these are not.

Mr. Clark didn't tell you anything

about himself, in his "welcoming address." But isn't he a fine looking host? Can't you imagine what a big generous heart he has, and how he is so deeply interested in the Southern textile industry? Hasn't he proven to be the very best of friends? Indeed, few really com-

"Aunt Becky"

prehend or understand the height, depth and breadth of his devotion to the textile South. Only those who are closely associated with him in a business way, really know how truly great he is.

And just think! We are all to have dinner together in Greenville during the Exposition this fall! isn't that grand? We will let you know all about it a little later.

"GEE McGEE," Anderson, S. C.

We are particularly proud of this picture, which we tried so hard to get; we plotted with Mrs. McGee to make him think she'd quit him if he didn't send it, or let her. When this picture came a letter came from McGee with it which said:

"I'm in a dickens of a fix. My wife said if I didn't send you my picture she'd do it herself, and she used some mighty plain language. I told her that you didn't want this thing, but she informed me that she and you were running this business. Poor me and Jeems! Here's the awful thing—I've done give up. But I'll play a trick on her—so I'm including one of her and our 'Boss.'"

MRS. McGEE AND THE BOSS.

Now won't Mrs. McGee be surprised? But that happy trio should never be separated at all, and so here are all three. Aunt Becky had the honor of being a dinner guest in the lovely home of Mr. and Mrs. McGee, and to say that "it was a delightful occasion" is putting it mildly.

Nobody's Business

By Gee McGee

OLD STYLE DISEASE IMMUNITY

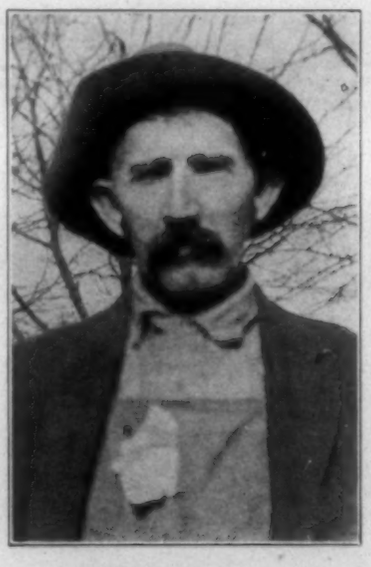
When I was a kid, I recall that during epidemics of measles and whooping-cough, I always wore a little bag of asafoetida (then called assy-fid-i-ty) around my neck, and woe unto the seat of my britches if I took it off or lost it. My parents knew beyond a shadow of a doubt that I'd never catch anything as long as I wore that stink ball.

I made me a substitute for that asafoetida wad. I took a rag and tied up a spoonful of sand and hubbed a smidge or two of the asafoetida rag on it, and on my way to school, I'd take off the stink "wad" and put on my sand bag, and exchange them every afternoon on my way back home, so when mother came around on inspection, she'd always find that I had my right protection. She lined all 11 of us children up and smelt us all the way down the line. This practice was always an after supper past-time.

By using the sand bag, I made much better head-way with the girls. I caught a good many things though while I was in school regardless of my safety appliance. It certainly didn't keep me from taking a few diseases that society folk won't admit they know anything about ,even though they had 'em in their heads and "it" on their hands when they were poor country people.

I found it possible on several occasions to somewhat overcome the odor of asafoetida. We had a cake of sweet smelling soap in the "company" room from the time I was six years old till I was grown. We figgered that a cake of soap for that room would last at least a year or so. I made it a practice (when I had a good chance) to lather myself all over with that scented soap, and let it dry on me just so and believe me, Bleasites, I was the best smelling object in my township till I was caught up with. Then I stood up for several days while everybody else sat down when they cared to.

I believe the present generation would rather have all manner of diseases than wear one of those vermin pacifiers. Germs were not plentiful when I was a boy Me and my brothers and sisters and all the little niggers in our community always sucked the same sugar-tit till it was done sucked plumb up and we never took nothing from one another that we knew of. But there are germs now to beat the band and asafoetida, too.



"MIKE CLARK," rfd.

He works on Mr. McGee's farm, sells beef and dabbles in politics. Just now, Mr. McGee informs us that Mike is running for "kurriner," and like all other candidates, fully expects to get elected. Note the five-dollar bill in his shirt pocket—proof that he is not broke, by Heck.

BUSY BEE CLUB, SMYRE MILL, GASTONIA, N. C.

Tow row, left to right — Hazel Queen, Mona Joy, Delphia Dagenhart, Christine Moody, Gwendoline King, Marie Lynn, Lillie Hurst, Fannie Bryant, Mabel Joy, Edna Ewing.

Second row—Mrs. S. A. Lanier, Leader, Mattie Jones, Sallie Davis Crindstaff, Ollie Hurst, Jennie Whisnant, Delia Triplett, Ruth Case, Lillian Baker, Mae Collette.

Bottom row—Sudie Hutchins, Ezzie Killian, Jenny Gilbert, Nell Ewing, Blanche Killian, Edna Killian, Gertrude Joy.

If any mill community anywhere can show us twenty-five prettier girls than these, we'd truly like to see them. And these are not "selected" for their beauty of form or feature. They are girls of Smyre Mills, who are interested in worthwhile things.

Mrs. Lanier, beloved and gifted leader of this club which she organized five years ago, has a peculiar gift which enables her to get close to her girls, and it is a great privilege and blessing to be under the influence of this noble woman. She leads them through the week in their social activities, and most of the girls are in her Sunday school class. While this club has meant much to the girls themselves, it has also meant much to the community.

They Are Busy Bees.

Once a year—usually the first week in August—these girls, chaperoned by Mrs. Lanier, go for a week's camping trip to the mountains or other popular resort. This year they went to Wrightsville Beach, stopping at Atlantic Cottage.

When the club meets every Monday night, they "bunch" news items for the HOME SECTION.

During the year they make money to finance their vacation trip, by making and selling candy, ice cream, sandwiches, etc., and have given several fine community plays.

All of this shows what can be accomplished through concentrated effort and co-operation, encouraged and strengthened by the interest of Superintendent and Mrs. Marshall Dilling, both of whom are sincerely interested in the personal welfare of every one in their village.

LANETT, ALA.

Lanett Mill Division

Dear Aunt Becky:

Here I come with just a few "Lanett news" items; our superintendent is Mr. R. W. Jennings, and a very nice man he is; always willing to help those in need. Assistant superintendent, Mr. J. H. Howarth; weave room overseer, Mr. H. L. Pruitt; spinning and spooling, Mr. J. R. Federline, Jr.; card room overseer, Mr. J. A. Bone; cloth room overseer, Mr. M. C. Morgan; they are all very nice men and right on their jobs.

We have a beautiful mill village and our mill park is prettier; has beautiful grass and flowers and on one side we have Mr. Lanier's monument, in the center of the park, with "Park benches" around.

Some of the weave room runs 40 hours, while some runs 50 and 60 hours; no weaving runs at night, now, but some of the spinning room runs day and night, stopping on Friday nights.

Our baseball boys have been playing good ball this season and will play the Fairfax ball team Saturday, at Lanett's ball park; we have only "home boys" and they are "strutting their stuff" in the valley.

We have a beautiful new auditorium, and the prettiest school building anywhere around, and just think vacation days are nearly over and school starts Monday, August 27!

Our slasher room boss, Mr. D. R. Richardson, has been out all last week on account of sickness; here's hoping him a "speedy" recovery.

My mother and sister are expecting to spend a few days in Greenville, S. C., pretty soon.

Don't forget me when you get your book, "Truth Crushed to Earth" finished. I enjoy it so much and am interested in "Virginia" and "John."

PEGGY.

"BILLY JOE," Uniontown, Ala.

Now laugh—some of you who have thought that "Billy Joe" wore pants. She's an all around good fellow, though. We know, 'cause she has visited us. That is something we can brag about, anyhow. And "Billy Joe" is a dandy good correspondent, as our readers all know. Also, she's sent us more subscriptions than any other subscriber. Some hustler, she is.

"LITTLE WILLIE," Selma, Ala.

Such a "little" boy he is! We are sure his folks are uneasy when he is out alone—especially at night, when little boys might get kidnapped. Everyone of our office girls wanted to get possession of "Little Willie's" picture. They wanted it to show to their "sweeties" to make them jealous! Gee! It's great to be young! This "little" boy went to work at a very tender age—that's why he never grew!

POULAN, GA.

Poulan Mill News

Dear Aunt Becky:

Mrs. G. S. Sumner has returned to her home after spending some time visiting relatives in Florida.

Mr. Leon Chapman is visiting his parents, Mr. and Mrs. A. C. Chapman.

Little Miss Mary McGee has been down with fever, but is improving fast.

Mr. Jim Grubbs and family of Oregon, visited his brother, Mr. S. R. Grubbs, yesterday.

We have been having lots of rain for the last week.

Mrs. W. W. Langston spent last Sunday in Ever Green.

Miss Irene Phelps of Poulan and Mr. Ray Fouche of Atlanta were married Tuesday afternon, August 7 at the Poulan Methodist church. She is the daughter of Mr. D. A. Phelps. Her winsome charm has endeared her to many. The couple will make their home in Atlanta.

JEWEL.

"JEWEL," Poulan, Ga.

Did anyone ever see a finer, healthier looking group than our correspondents? "Jewel" is the proper name for this splendid specimen of Georgia's young womanhood. Can you imagine a boy taking her to ride and then "making her walk back?" We can't, but we can imagine her turning the tables and making him bite the dust!

SEVEN STATES REPRESENTED IN THIS "CONVENTION."

Please note that representatives from seven States—North Carolina, South Carolina, Virginia, Georgia, Alabama, Tennessee and Texas, are represented in this issue.

We are extremely sorry that every correspondent is not present, because this is a fine, jolly bunch and it is "good to be here."

All of you be making plans to meet us in Greenville, S. C., during the Exposition, this fall, when we want to have every one possible with us for a grand dinner.

"AUNT BECKY."

"KITTY," Hartsville, S. C.

Our youngest correspondent, but a splendid one, as all will agree who have been reading her letters to Home Section. Look at those lovely curls—something so seldom seen in this day of shorn heads. Kitty, we are glad you have kept your curls. We are proud of you in every way.

AUNT BECKY TO HAVE A VACATION

There will be no Home Section next week. Aunt Becky is not well and needs a week's rest.

Another story will start September 13th. We hope you will like it as much as you did "Truth Crushed to Earth."

"TILLY," Red Bank Mill, Lexington, S. C.

How is this for South Carolina? Doesn't "Tillie" look dependable? And that is the way she writes, too. Not the "flapper type," but a really fine honest-to-goodness girl; we are sure that she is a community favorite.

"THELMA," Millen, Ga.

Our readers around Laurel Hill, especially at Springfield Mill, will know this lady, and be pleased to see her smiling face. Her good letters have been truly appreciated, and we know our subscribers at Millen enjoy them, as do others all over the South who know the people there.

"POLLY," Kings Mountain, N. C.

"Polly" is one of our first and most faithful correspondents. She is also the champion Dahlia grower in her county, a good wife, mother, friend and neighbor. We are not trying to write her epitaph—we just want her to have her flowers while she can "smell 'em." And, to know "Polly" is to love her. Her home is a real "home nest;" we have been there and we know.

CLINTON, S. C.

Lydia Mill

Dear Aunt Becky:

After the storm clouds have passed and the high waters have receeded the folks of Lydia seem to be happy again. The storm was pretty bad in this section and did considerable damage.

Mr. C. D. Berry resigned his position as section man in spinning room last week.

Mr. E H. Morgan was promoted to section man in spinning room.

Mr. and Mrs. Dewey Mills of Shelby, N. C., were week-end visitors to Mr. and Mrs. James Mills of Lydia.

Born to Mr. and Mrs. Paul Mauldin, a daughter, Lillie Lorine.

Born to Mr. and Mrs. Mat Davis August 13, a daughter, Sarah Francis.

Mr. Joe Ben Burnett and Miss Queenie Elders were quietly married here August 17th.

James Sheall Smith, the small son of Mr. and Mrs. Ralley Smith, died here August 17th.

Miss Eunice Loyd of Henrietta, N. C., is visiting Mr. and Mrs. R. W. Justice.

Mr. Charles Cobb who has been away on vacation has returned to take up his duties as spinning room section man.

Mr. Minos Cox and family have returned home after two weeks visit to relatives in Lexington, N. C.

Messrs. J. R. and Charles Cobb motored to Gaffney Sunday.

Mr. and Mrs. C. T. Oakley and son, Frank, returned from Anderson, Sunday where Mrs. Oakley has been visiting relatives.

Mrs. R. W. Justice and children are visiting relatives in Anderson.

SMOKY.

Why Not?

"Bill, what is a quarterback?"

"Quarterback? Why, it's a 25-cent refund."

Epitaph.

I'll sleep in peace 'til I hear Gabe's horn;
It's the first real sleep since the twins was born.

"A READER," Kershaw, S. C.

We commend this correspondent for loyalty and promptness. He doesn't wait till tomorrow to do the work of today. When we asked our correspondents some months ago to send their pictures, he was the first to respond, and we shall never forget that.

"JACK," Ranlo Station, Gastonia, N. C.

Sorry, girls, but you see what "Jack" is—"Nuthin' but a gurl"—but what a girl! Typical of girls around Ranlo, though. Now, please don't everybody go to Ranlo, for they always have all the help needed. Sure there's a reason—lots of reasons. "Jack" is a fine correspondent and a fine girl.

"SHANNON," Southern Brighton Mill, Shannon, Ga.

We are calling on this card room overseer's friends for the truth. Hasn't he sent us a picture that he had made years ago for his sweetheart? Anyhow, we are glad to see how he looks, or "use ter." He is some booster for Shannon, and the mill officials there should hand him a gold medal for the fine publicity he gives their company.

Good Measure.

Sam—"Dat sho' is a spifocatin' shirt you all got on, Mose. Ah is gwine t' have Mandy make me one. How many yahds do hit take?"

Mose—"How many yahds? Lawzee, Ah gits me three lak it outen one yahd las' night."

ROSE COLE, Ateo, Ga.

Yes, that's her true name, and she has every reason to be proud of it, just as her overseers are proud of her, her work and splendid example. She is in love with her home town and with the entire mill company, and teaches a class in Sunday school.

"BETTY JEAN," Lovefield, Dallas, Tex.

Who said, "Go west, young man, go west!" Anyone will agree that it was good advice—especially if at that time such beauties as this could be found in the west. "Betty Jean" doesn't write often, but when she does, she has something to say, and knows how to say it.

HUNTERSVILLE, N. C.

Mrs. Thomas W. Edgeworth of Laurens, S. C., is visiting her parents, Mr. and Mrs. B. M. Howie. Prior to her marriage last fall Mrs. Edgeworth was Miss Alma Howie, one of Huntersville's most popular girls.

Mrs. J. H. Walters and small son, John Boyd, are visiting relatives in Lexington, N. C.

The members of the B. Y. P. U. gave an ice cream supper on the Baptist church lawn Thursday night. A large crowd was present and the occasion was enjoyed immensely.

Miss Margaret Burkham has just returned from visiting friends in Fayetteville, N. C.

The Oxford Orphans gave their annual concert at the high school auditorium Saturday night, August 18.

At a recent business meeting of the Epworth League of the Huntersville Methodist church the following officers were elected; President, Lorena Mahaffey; vice-president, Ruth Hager; secretary, Grace Covington; treasurer, Joe Kerns; devotional leader, Margaret Burkman; superintendent of social department, Frank Henderson.

Born to Mr. and Mrs. Reece White, a girl, Mildred Antoinette.

Mrs. R. E. Ballard, who has been critically ill for the past week, is slowly improving.

Misses Martha and Gertrude Barnette entertained a large number of their friends at their home Friday night, August 17.

Miss Lorena Mahaffey has had as her guests during the past week Miss Streetor Stewart of Belmont, N. C., and Miss Willie Mae Mahaffey of Kings Moutain, N. C.

Mr. Walter Hellard of Oswego, N. Y., has been spending several days with his sister, Mrs. J. H. Walters.

Miss Lois Alexander of Gilead is visiting friends and relatives in Huntersville.

ADELINE.

"A GEORGIA CRACKER," Fries, Va.

Appearances are sometimes deceptive, but we have a hunch that he is bald-headed! However, he is by no means empty-headed, and that is the main thing in a correspondent. Our readers all enjoy his bright letters, and visitors often ask us, "Who in the world is "Georgia Cracker?" Well, here he is—and we are proud to present him.

"RUBYE," Humboldt, Tenn.

Bright eyes, pearly teeth and dimples, and a smile very roguish and coquettish! Highly educated, too, and a born leader. Loved by all who aren't jealous of her, talented and worthy of every honor. What a glorious mill girl—and she's "Way down in Tennessee."

"JUST LOTTIE," East Laurinburg, N. C.

Charming young lady of Dickson Cotton Mills, noted for pretty girls and good yarns. Say, boys, shut up! I don't know whether she has a "steady" or not. Ten to one she has. She sends us splendid letters from her home town, and is interested in her church, Sunday school and missionary society.

A Fast One.

A pretty girl lost her glove. The finder was an old bachelor named Page, and he returned it to her, with this note:

"If from your glove you take the letter 'G',
Then glove is love, and that I have for thee."

To this the girl replied:

"If from your name you take the letter 'P',
Then Page is age, and that won't do for me."

"A GEORGIA PEACH, Hartwell, Ga.

The kind of "peach" that "Old Card Mechanic" says he always "falls for" and he believes it was a "peach" instead of an "apple" that caused the fall of Adam. Anyhow, this "Georgia Peach" is a good example of Georgia products in this line, and we are mighty proud of her help in getting up our paper.

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"ROSEBUD," Calhoun Falls, S. C.

One of our brightest and best writers, a good scout and home booster, deeply interested in all that pertains to the community, and one whose influence must be felt for good. Now, boys, keep quiet—she's a school girl and not interested in committing matrimony at present.

CHEROKEE FALLS, S. C.

Truck Loaded With Boys and Groceries Falls Into Creek

Dear Aunt Becky, and All:

Our mill is still on full time and we are justly proud.

A rain storm which far exceeded that of last Friday night visited Cheroee Falls Wednesday. The rain began falling early Wednesday morning and continued on into the night. Broad river was said to be the hghest it has ever been here. The mill was forced to close down for two days on account of high water; Cherokee experinced no other damage. Several houses belonging to farmers below the dam was under water. And a great deal of live stock belonging to the farmers near here were drowned.

What came near being a serious accident happened Saturday afternoon when a dray truck belonging to Cobbs store, fell down a 50 foot embankment between the depot and the mill village; four small boys were in the truck with the driver and all came out without a scratch. Mr. Cobb said his steering wheel came off; result was the boys, groceries, and truck landed in Dolittle creek.

Tuesday night Superintendent Jewell was host to about 40 of his employees when they all gathered in the basement of the church for a get-together meeting. All overseers, section men, fixers and a number of others, were invited; several interesting talks were made by Mr. Jewell, T. J. Bagwell of Spartanburg, who is general manager of the mill, R. H. King, overseer weaving, W. R. Stepp, overseer carding, C. F. Grant, overseer spinning and Mr. Brown, who is our new office man, also gave a short talk. Beans, sandwiches, tomatoes, crackers and hot coffee was prepared and served by Mrs. Jewell, Mrs. Grant and Mrs. King.

J. L. Jewell and family, C. F. Grant and family and W. Scot and family, motored to Spartanburg recently while there they all went to the airplane landing field for a bit of excitement; Mr. Grant and Mr. Jewell took a ride.

The many friends of Mrs. Clarence Burgess are delighted to know she is doing nicely after being in the Gaffney hospital for some time. the Gaffney hospital for some time.

Mr. J. A. Gilmer has returned to his home in Greenwood after spending a week with his daughter, Mrs. C. F. Grant.

Roscoe Lineberger has returned to his home here after spending his vacation in Bristol, Va., and Mount Mitchell

Sam Hopper, accompanied by C. D. Harding spent last week in the miuntains of North Carolina and Bristol, Va. POLLYANNA.

"LUDDIE," Orr Mill, Anderson, S. C.

Luddie has only written a few times, but he writes delightful letters which do not take much room. No, girls, he has not told us anything about himself at all, so better be careful, he may be married. We don't blame you for liking his looks. There are a lot of fine looking "boys" around Orr Mill, **and in the office.**

Now That Was a Bright Idea!

Mr. —— was driving a party of friends recently, and the air in one of the tires leaked out. Mr. —— had no pump in the automobile. Several persons in the automobile party offered a number of solutions to relieve the trouble. Finally Mrs. —— said: "John, leave the automobile here and you walk to the filling station for the air!"

"BLUE BIRD," Sunset Mills, Selma, Ala.

Alabama must have picked her representatives for this issue of Home Section. Surely, all the folks in Alabama are not so fine looking. "Blue Bird" must have a perch in the Sunset Mills office, for her "songs" all come beautifully typewritten, to the delight of the linotype operators. Aren't we proud of our girls? I say we are.

"BLUE EYES," Rosemary, N. C.

Another bright school girl who is interested in her community. You have all noticed her splendid letters, I am sure. Rosemary is a lovely mill town that joins Roanoke Rapids, and the community interests are in common. "Blue Eyes" tells us good news of the many advantages and improvements there.

"TINY," Landis, N. C.

"Tiny" just did get here in time to join our pictorial group. She is a faithful chronicler of news for Landis, and her smiling face will win many friends among our readers. Now, look our entire bunch over, and remember that these are cotton mill folks—and they can hold their own anywhere. We are proud of each and every one of them.

Ask Poultry Editor Wood.

"Is a chicken big enough to eat when it's three weeks old?"

Rookie—"Why, of course not."

Scout—"Then how does it live?"

Telling Him.

Editor—"Are these jokes original?"

Contributor—"Yes, I wrote them."

Editor—"Then you must be older than you look."

CAPTAIN NUNGESSER

(Sent in by H. V. Webster, High Point, N. C.)

I will tell you of a brave man
Who was the pride of France;
And in her hour of need, did help
To stop the foes advance.

Charles Nungesser, was the pilot
Of the "Plane of Death,"
That sent forty-three Germans
Down to the ground, and death!

Time and again he rose to battle,
And each time the black cross
Of Imperial Germany fell;
And each was Germany's loss.

A roar of mighty motors.
Sound of crashing guns;
Sound of rending fabric,
And death to the Huns!

The gruesome lines across his plane,
The white death's head, tis said,
Showed his willingness to die,
That France might lift her head.

Then came the time when peace
Came back to all the world,
And Nungesser, flew away
To win honors in the world.

He challenged the grim Atlantic
He would fly to America's shore,
But his plane has disappeared;
And he will fly no more!

Men who defy the lords of the air;
Will drink this toast to men of the sky,
"Here's to the man gone west to day;
"Here's to the next to die."

"UNCLE ZEB," Banning, Ga.

Somehow, we had pictured him as an old Confederate veteran—or at least a very old man with a walking stick. But look at him! Looks like a "sheik." But he must be all right, for he holds a responsible position, and takes the lead in lots of things—especially eating barbecue, we have heard. "Uncle Zeb" is all right and has a happy outlook on life.

"ALICE," East Lumberton, N. C.

We are delighted to present to our readers this good correspondent from Mansfield Mills, home of one of the finest dairies in the State. Pure milk for all, is the aim of the company, and it is safe to say that no babies or sick people fail to get their share. "Alice" takes pleasure in telling everything good she can about the people of her village, and it is a pleasure to get her letters.

"POLLYANNA," Cherokee Falls, S. C.

An especially interesting writer. This picture doesn't do her justice, but is the best we could get from the picture we had. She is intensely interested in her community, and in church and Sunday school work. Is a busy wife and mother, but has time to send us the news, and always something good.

Hard Worker.

Visitor—"How long has that office boy worked for you?"

Boss—"About four hours."

Visitor—"Four hours! Why I thought he had been here a long time."

Boss—"Oh, yes, he has been here for nine years."